The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Reports of Late Russian Victories Confirmed.

Recruiting in the United States for the Papal Army.

Arrival of the Abyssinian Captives at Suez.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russian Victories in Bokhara—Taking of Samarcand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 6.

The Government is in receipt of later intelligence from the scene of the war in Central Asia. The victory of the 2d of May and the capture of Bokhara are fully confirmed. The reported death of the Emir of Bokhara lacks, however, confirmation. The victorious Russian troops had pushed forward and taken the City of Samarcand, which they also held at the last advices.

ROME.

An American Recruiting Office for the Pope—Liberal Opposition to His Scheme.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 6.

His Holiness, the Pope, has sent an agent to the United States to enlist troops there for the Papal army. Gen. GARIBALDI has written several very earnest letters to his friends and to the authorities in America, entreating them on behalf of the Liberal Party of Italy to discourage the project.

ABYSSINIA.

Progress of the Evacuation by the British—The Late Captives at Suez.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the Secretary of State for India, has received later intelligence from the English troops in Abyssinia. The dispatches are dated May 30. Gen. NAPIER hoped to reach the coast of the Red Sea, at Zoulla, by the 1st of June. He parted company with KUSSAI, his faithful native ally, the day before the date of his dispatches.

Dispatches have also been received stating that the English captives, recently held by King THEODORUS of Abyssinia, and released by Gen. NAPIER, have arrived at Suez, Egypt, homeward bound.

IRELAND.

The "Seditious" Editors—Pigot still in Duress.

DUBLIN, Saturday, June 6.

It was announced several days ago, that Messrs. SULLIVAN and PIGOT, the editors, who were accused of seditious writings, had been released on a writ of error. Mr. SULLIVAN was so released, but the writ in the case of PIGOT was denied, and that gentleman is consequently still held in close confinement.

FRANCE.

The American Squadron at Brest.

PARIS, Saturday, June 6.

The American fleet, Admiral FARRAGUT, is still riding at anchor in the harbor of Brest. The Americans are the object of much attention. It is said to-day that Admiral FARRAGUT will visit this city before his fleet leaves our shores.

MEXICO.

Skirmishes between the Revolutionists and Regulars—Defeat of Government Troops by Campeachy Indians.

HAVANA, June 6, via LAKE CITY, Fla., June 6.

The steamship *Mersey* has arrived from Vera Cruz bringing Mexican dates of the 1st inst.

Gen. NEGRETE has routed in the Chichiquila mountains the troops commanded by Gen. VILLEZ, and others. Numerous skirmishes had taken place with AURELIENO. RINERA's troops who had pronounced against JUAREZ and several prisoners had been taken by the Regulars.

The Revenue of the Mexican Republic for the coming year, from duties and taxes, is estimated at $18,000,000.

A subvention had been granted the Zangroniz Railway.

Numerous pronunciamenios were taking place everywhere. BATANZO had pronounced against JUAREZ at Picacho, proclaiming PORFIRIO DIAZ as President. He was routed and his adherants put to flight.

The Mexican army is to be reorganized, and will consist of four divisions of 4,000 men each.

On the 27th ult. the Minister of Finance completed the purchase of $30,000 of the foreign debt.

The Legislature of the State of Queretaro had responded to the resolution of the Councilmen of the City of Queretaro, requesting the adoption of a complimentary memorial address to President JUAREZ. There were no internecine troubles in the State of Queretaro.

The Yucatan Expeditionary Corps, under General ALATORRE had arrived at Vera Cruz.

It is stated that Col. DOMINGUES, with seven hundred men, had made an attack upon the Campeachy Indians. The attack resulted in the defeat of the troops and the killing of DOMINGUES. Only two men are reported to have returned from the attack. The Indians were in hot pursuit of the fleeing soldiers, killing all they met.

Gen. ALATORRE is to be commander of the Second Division of the Mexican army, in place of Gen. PORFIREO DIAZ, who has been removed.

Romero on His Way to New-York—Speculations as to His Plans.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 6.

M. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister of Finance, arrived here on the steamship *Mersey*, and sailed today on the steamship *Columbia* for New-York. He has leave of absence from the Mexican Government. One report says that he is going to the United States to enter into the bonds of matrimony, while another report is current that he is destined to New-York to arrange the details of a scheme to wrong American citizens who hold large amounts of Mexican bonds which were taken in payment for war material furnished JUAREZ during the war with MAXIMILIAN.

The State-street Frauds in Boston—Disappearance of One of the Parties Implicated.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 6.

It being alleged that EDWARD CARTER, one of the parties implicated in the heavy frauds in State-street some months ago, had disappeared, JULIUS F. HARTWELL, CHARLES MELLEN and CHARLES H. WARD, indicted with him, were arraigned before the United States Court to-day, and their bail increased from $10,000 to $20,000 each. The trial is assigned for next week, and if CARTER fails to appear, suit will be commenced against his bondsmen unless the amount of bail—$10,000—is forthcoming.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

New Gold Discovery in Alaska—Indians Attacked in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, June 6.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Victoria, V. I., announces the arrival there of the United States steamer *Jamestown*, from Sitka May 30.

The weather at Sitka was charming. The Indians had brought in the report that the white men were collecting gold by handsfull at Takor River, and the reports were generally believed. Parties were starting for the diggings, which are situated on the mainland.

The personal property in San Francisco is assessed at $60,000,000. During the past year the assessments on real estate have been heavily increased.

A dispatch received from Silver City, Idaho, June 2, says the soldiers and scouts, headed by BEEBE, Gen. CROOKS' chief scout, attacked and killed thirty-five Indians near Owyhee Ferry. This band of savages had committed many depredations during the past two years. Not one of them escaped.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed to-day for Panama with 423 passengers, and $602,000 in treasure for New-York.

Mining Stocks continue weak and irregular. Gold & Curry, $105; Savage, $1,009; Chollar Potosi, $291; Hale & Norcross, $712; Crown Point, $113; Yellow Jacket, $1,235; Empire Mill, $225; Imperial, $202; Kentuck, $415; Amadon, $277; Legal Tenders' 71¾@72.

A New Railroad Company Organized in San Francisco—The Labor Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 5.

The State Sunday School Convention is now in session here.

The citizens of Nevada and California have organized a company to build a railroad from a point on the Central Pacific Railroad, on Humboldt River, Eastern Nevada, to the head of navigation on Colorado River, connecting with the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The length of the road will be about 250 miles.

The number of passenger arrivals from New-York by steamer during last month in San Francisco was 6,000, being the largest number ever known in the same time.

The Labor Exchange has furnished employment to all new comers seeking it free of charge. Two thousand applications for labor have been made and eighteen hundred situations have been filled, mostly in the country.

Sailed—North American Steamship Company's steamer *Nebraska*, for Panama, with 204 passengers and $118,000 silver bullion.

LOUISIANA.

The Board of Registration and the District Commander—Quarantine Regulations.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 6.

This morning's *Republican* contains a proclamation by the Board of Registration created by the late Convention, which takes direct issue with the late Commander. The proclamation quotes the ordinance creating it, and recites that the District Commander has failed to recognize the requirements of the new Constitution, which provides that all civil officers elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of the election is officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law; also that the General Assembly shall hold its first session in New-Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid; that a failure to inaugurate the State offices, as above provided, would prevent the legal existence of the General Assembly, the present acting Governor being constitutionally unable to approve any act of said General Assembly, and without the approval of the Governor, it being impossible for any legislative enactment to become a law, and thus effectually prevent reconstruction in accordance with the laws of Congress; that the Commanding General is not above the laws of Congress, nor above the Convention which framed the Constitution. The proclamation concludes as follows: Whereas the Reconstruction laws fully empowered the Constitutional Convention to govern all matters of detail in regard to the inauguration of the new government authorized by Congress; and whereas the said Constitutional Convention has delegated its full powers in the premises to this Board, which is the legal representative of the said Convention; now, therefore, I, S. B. PACKARD, Chairman of the Board of Registration aforesaid, in obedience to the duty imposed by said Constitutional Convention upon and by virtue of the authority thus vested in this Board, do hereby notify all civil officers elected under the said Constitution that the said Constitution requires that they qualify and take possession of their respective offices on Monday, June 15, 1868, in accordance with article 158 of the Constitution. I also notify the members of the General Assembly of Louisiana, elected under the said Constitution, that, by article 159 of said Constitution, they are required to convene in the City of New-Orleans on Monday, June 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.; and I further notify all officers now in office that, by the new Constitution, their terms of office expire at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, June 15, 1868, at which time they will deliver up said offices, with all appurtenances, to their successors declared duly elected by Special Order No. 121 of the Military Commander of the Fifth Military District, issued June 2, 1868: *Provided*, That in all cases where the officers elect do not qualify according to the laws of Congress and of this State, the present incumbents will hold over until such officer shall qualify or a successor shall have been appointed, or an officer declared elected who is able to qualify. (Signed)

S. B. PACKARD.

General Orders No. 34, issued on yesterday by Gen. BUCHANAN, state that, by virtue of instructions from the Adjutant-General's office, the Quarantine is so amended as to direct vessels from infected ports, without epidemic disease on board, to be quarantined for twenty-one days and thoroughly fumigated. Vessels having had epidemic disease on board are to be quarantined for the same time from the termination of the last case.

Gen. BUCHANAN announces the result of the municipal elections throughout the State. The New-Orleans officials will be installed on Wednesday, the 10th inst., the present incumbents then vacating. The newly-elected officers of other municipalities in the State will take possession on the seventh day after the receipt of this order. All officers are required to take the oath of July, 1862, and in case of inability to thus qualify themselves, the present incumbents will hold over until successors are qualified.

Kentucky Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 6.

There was another fine attendance at the Woodlawn Course yesterday. Two races came off. The first race was for the Louisville Hotel purse of $400, for colts and fillies three years old, two-mile heats, which resulted as follows:

John Kilgour's b. f. by Lexington, dam Glycira, by imp. Sovereign	1	1	1
J. W. Loud's ch. c. Dick Jackson	3	2	2
Leroy Paul's ch. f. Jesamine Porter	1	4	dist.
A. Bufford's b. c. Crossland	2	3	dist.

Time.	1st Mile.	2d Mile.	Total.
1st heat	1:51	1:55	3:46
2d heat	1:51	1:54	3:45
3d heat	1:54	1:53¾	3:47¼

SECOND RACE.

This was for the Walter Scott Glove Purse of $100, free for all ages, dash of one mile, was won by John Kilgour's blk. f., 3 years old, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Brown Kitty, beating N. B. Cheatham's b. h. Ooltawah, aged, second; L. G. Vitteloe's c. h. f. Melinda Lewis, 4 years, third; and James Ford's b. f., 4 years old, by Lexington, out of Altrof, fourth. Time, 1:51.

Mr. PACKARD, Chairman of the Registration Board, by whom the proclamation of this morning was issued, was arrested and taken to headquarters, but released on his personal recognizance to appear before the Military Commission, which will be organized immediately.

The two iron-clads, *Oreola* and *Catawba*, have just come off the dry dock, having been thoroughly repaired and overhauled. The machinery of both vessels is very dilapidated.

The Cheyenne and Kaw Indians Fighting—The Military Refuse to Interfere.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, June 6.

The Leavenworth *Conservative Post* prints the following in yesterday's publication:

"Gen. CRAWFORD, at Topeka, has received a dispatch from Sheriff BEATTES, of Junction City, stating that information has just been received from Major STOVER, Agent of the Kaw Indians, that several hundred Cheyennes were fighting the Kaws upon the Reservation of the latter."

The dispatch also states that the authorities at Fort Riley had refused to send troops to the scene of action. Sheriff BEATTES, with ten men from Junction City, was about starting at the date of his dispatch. This is the same body of Indians which was encamped a few days since near Ellsworth. They were then fully armed and on the war path.

TEXAS.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention—Gen. Reynolds in Attendance.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 6.

The Galveston *Bulletin's* special Austin dispatch of the 5th inst. states that the Convention is still arranging preliminary matters. The President this morning announced the members of the Standing Committees—sixteen in all. A communication from the State Treasurer gave much satisfaction to the members. An impression had obtained that the State Exchequer was almost depleted, but it appears that there are $200,000 on hand, which will probably be increased to $400,000 by Jan. 1, 1869.

A proposition to furnish a certain number of copies of various specified newspapers to each member created an animated discussion. Mr. HAMILTON, of Bastrop, opposed taking a single copy.

A. J. HAMILTON offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress to transfer from the Commander of the Fifth Military District to the Constitutional Convention the power of appointing a Board of Registration for the State.

L. W. HAMILTON's proposition for the appointment of a committee of fifteen, to designate subjects, if any, apart from making a Constitution, for the action of the Convention, was rejected by a vote of 30 to 47.

Gen. REYNOLDS was recognized outside the bar, and a deputation was appointed to conduct him to a seat within, and he was formally introduced to the Convention.

RELIGIOUS.

Session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, June 6.

This is the fourth day of the Synod of the Reformed Church.

The report of the Committee, appointed by the last Synod to attend to such legislative action as might be necessary in regard to the change of the name of the Church, being called for, the following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the President and the Stated Clerk prepare a memorial to be presented to the Legislature of the State of New-York, which shall carefully and fully set forth the action of the Church on the Constitutional amendment in reference to the ecclesiastical title, asking that the civil legislation shall be conformed to the ecclesiastical action of the Church.

The following were elected members of the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary:

Jacob Vandermetter, from the Classis of Holland; J. H. Verten, from the Classis of New-York; W. H. Ten Eyck, from the North Classis of Long Island; Denis Wortman, from the Classis of Schenectady; Jacob N. Voorhies, from the Classis of Ulster; Francis A. Horton, from the Classis of Greene, and Augustus Blauvelt, from the Classis of Kingston.

Nominations were made for corresponding delegates to other ecclesiastical bodies, and also to fill vacancies in the various Boards of the Church, and the election was ordered to be held on next Tuesday morning.

After a lengthy discussion, resolutions were adopted recommending the formation of a stock company with a capital of $20,000, for the publication of a religious paper for the denomination, and providing that all avails exceeding ten per cent. should be devoted to the Disabled Minister's Fund, and Church Building Fund.

It is supposed this new paper is intended to supersede the *Christian Intelligencer*, the present organ of the Church.

The Massachusetts Legislature—The Hoosac Tunnel Bill.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 6.

In the State Senate to-day, the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of more than two to one, and the same bill having passed the House, it will undoubtedly become a law.

The matter of the consolidation of the New-York and New-Haven and the Hartford and New-Haven Roads was postponed until Monday, a pressure from Connecticut having been brought to bear.

Base-ball Match in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 6.

A base-ball match was played this afternoon between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Cincinnati Club, resulting in a hard-earned victory for the Athletics. The score stood 20 to 13. The Philadelphians were whitewashed twice, and the Cincinnati boys four times. The game was witnessed by over 5,000 persons. The Athletics will play on Monday next in Louisville.

Call for Delegates to the Soldiers' Conservative Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, June 6.

Gen. E. B. BROWN, of St. Louis, member of the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' National Constitutional Union, calls upon each county in the State to appoint delegates to the National Soldiers' Conservative Convention, to be held in New-York July 4.

Base Ball Match at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, June 6.

A game of base ball was played here to-day between the Yale Club and the Unions, (the champions of America,) of Morrisania. At the close of the ninth innings the score was even—14 to 14. The tenth innings resulted in favor of the Unions, the final score being, Unions, 16; Yale, 14. A great many people were present and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

Drowned While Bathing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, June 6.

SAMUEL MCCREA SMITH, a young man connected with the Atlantic Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was drowned while bathing in the Hudson River, opposite this city, this afternoon. He was a young man highly respected, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the whole community.

The Fenian Scare—A Mammoth Cave Discovered.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, June 6.

The authorities continue to recive information of Fenian preparations along the frontier.

A cavern or grotto, said to rival the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, has been discovered about twenty miles north of this city.

Delegates to the Solders' and Sailors' Conservative Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, June 6.

The Conservative soldiers of Union County have appointed a large delegation to the New-York Convention.

The Homeopathic Convention in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, June 6.

Yesterday's session of the American Homeopathic Institute was devoted mainly to receiving reports and considering resolutions, &c.

Two Captains Drowned while Fishing.

PORT ROWAN, Canada, Saturday, June 6.

JAMES ROBB, Captain of the tugboat *Robb*, and WALTER RORB, Captain of the tugboat *Jessie*, were drowned while fishing in Long Point Bay, last night.

Strike of Workmen on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, June 6.

No trains are now running on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on account of the strike among the workmen.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee held a meeting this morning and discussed the propriety of having the Tax bill recommitted to the Committee, with a view to taking out the sections relating to whisky and tobacco, passing them, and letting the remainder go over until next Winter, as it is well understood that a large majority of both Houses are opposed to passing any general revenue law this session. No definite conclusion was reached, however, although it is probable that a motion will shortly be made to recommit the bill for the purpose indicated above. The House made good progress with its consideration to-day, but the interest in it is evidently flagging, as there was barely a quorum when, at 5 o'clock, an adjournment was effected. No one thinks that the Senate will act on the bill at this session, even if it does pass the House, and it is therefore probable that it will be recommitted, with the understanding that special bills shall be reported providing for a reduction of the whisky, tobacco and petroleum tax.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Minister BURLINGAME, of the Chinese Embassy, and the two chief Envoys, together with the two Secretaries and the eight interpreters, to-day visited the English, French, Russian and Prussian Ministers. They also visited Secretary WELLES, Secretary SCHOFIELD, and Post-master-General RANDALL. They will visit the other Cabinet members next week. The usual formalities were observed during these formal visits, and they returned to their hotel apparently pleased with their visits. The House to-day passed a resolution extending the compliment of a reception to the Embassy in its Chamber, to occur on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to admit Arkansas, have agreed to report substantially in favor of the bill as it originally passed the House, with a proviso allowing the State to change its Constitution as respects the time of residence, &c., necessary for voters, but make no change in the provisions prohibiting the disfranchisement of persons on account of race or color. The House attempted to take up the report this evening, but it was postponed until Monday, as no quorum was present. The motion pending is to lay the report on the table.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Owing to the large amount of seven-thirty bonds, which are now being converted into Five-twenties, the public debt statement is not ready to-day. It will not be issued before Tuesday or Wednesday. It is stated, however, that it will show a reduction of over seven millions.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

Mr. GEO. C. GORHAM, the newly-elected Secretary of the Senate, having filed his bonds with the First Comptroller of the Treasury, was to-day sworn into office and introduced to the clerks therein by Mr. FORNEY, the retiring Secretary. Mr. GORHAM stated to them that he did not intend to make any changes in the office, and that they might make themselves easy on that point. This was, of course, particularly gratifying to the ins, but must necessarily have a depressing effect upon the outs, who are always the most numerous class. The only vacancy in the office is in the Disbursing Bureau. It is not yet known who will be selected to fill it.

SENATOR GRIMES.

It is stated by the friends of Senator GRIMES that it is the intention of that gentleman to enter suit against the New-York *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Gazette* for libel. The suit against the former will be based upon a charge in the *Tribune*, that he voted for the acquittal of the President under corrupt influences, and against the latter on a charge that he was guilty of corruption while chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, during and since the late war.

BOGUS CIRCULARS.

Through the exertions of Mr. FREDERICK DEPRO, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, A. H. REED, of the Paymaster-General's Office, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of sending out circulars to Postmasters and others throughout the country soliciting, on behalf of the National Managing Committee, $5 from each person to whom they were addressed to enable them to retain their positions, as well as to aid in raising a campaign fund. Already more than twenty monied letters have been received in response, which are retained by the Department. Others, it is charged, were got out of the lock-box by REED before his arrest. He asserts his innocence, and says he is the agent of another person. Letters have been found in his trunk by Mr. DEPRO, which, it is alleged, show his (REED's) connection with the affair.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Arkansas bill had a long session this forenoon. It consists of Senators TRUMBULL, WILSON and DRAKE, and Representatives STEVENS, BEAMAN and BROOKS. There was some disagreement, but finally the Managers compromised by accepting the House bill, which makes the Arkansas Constitution unchangeable as to the right of suffrage. They added a proviso that any alteration of the United States Constitution prospective in its effects, which may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters is also to be fixed as unchangeable in this Constitution. The report will be made on Monday or Tuesday, and will doubtless be adopted.

There is a disposition to take from the Constitution of Georgia the provisions which forbid the payment of certain debts, &c.

The following is the text of the Arkansas bill, as amended by the Committee of Conference, and whose report the Senate has adopted. The House has not acted definitely on the report.

Whereas, The people of Arkansas, as in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled an Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a Constitution of State Government which is republican in form, and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14. Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Arkansas is entitled, and admitted, to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition: That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, in the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted, under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to time and place of residence of the voters.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Upward of forty Presidents and executive officers of railroads throughout the United States have petitioned the Congress, praying an immediate extension of the Government aid to the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, upon the terms proposed in the bill therefor now pending in Congress. They say that national, financial and commercial considerations require that Government aid should be granted; and among the reasons assigned for this assistance is that the construction of this road through the Territories of Colorado, New-Mexico and Arizona is demanded both for their material development, and the attraction and protection of population therein; while from the increased production of their mines, and the cultivation of the vast area adapted to agriculture, the Government will be rapidly repaid all advances made for this railway, and the public expenditure will be retrenched through the solution of the Indian question, and the consequent reduction of the cost of the military establishment.

The route selected by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, by the 35th parallel, being exempt from obstruction by snow, and possessing especial facilities for cheap transportation, affords a large majority of the railroads and trunk lines in the United States a more nearly continuous line to the Pacific on the same parallel than any other road now projected west of the Mississippi River. It will further furnish a direct and continuous rail connection west of the Rio Grande for all other roads now projected from the Mississippi River south of the 39th parallel; while the present advanced position of the work gives assurance of the completion of the entire line at a much earlier date than any other road projected in the same direction.

The petition has been referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Envoy BURLINGAME, with the principal members of his suite, are to-day returning the calls of the foreign Ministers and other persons of distinction. He has already called upon the several members of the Cabinet. He will, this afternoon, officially pay his respects to Gen. GRANT, Speaker COLFAX, *pro tempore* President of the Senate WADE and Gen. CUSHING, the predecessor of Mr. BURLINGAME as Minister to China. The Embassy intended to visit Mount Vernon to-day, but have postponed it until Monday.

The Secretary of State to-night entertained the Embassy. There were present all the Diplomatic Corps and their families, members of the Cabinet and Representatives and others. The garden was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and a band of music played throughout the evening. Another band was inside the house. Altogether it was the most brilliant affair of the season.

TREASURY REPORTS.

During the week ending to-day there have been received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, $445,100 in fractional currency. The amount forwarded during the same period was as follows:

United States Depository at Baltimore	$70,000
United States Depository at Louisville	30,000
To National Banks	172,830
Notes to National Banks and others	97,264

The securities held by the Treasury of the United States in trust for National Banks, reported to-day, are as follows:

For circulating notes	$341,456,400
For deposits of public moneys	38,292,950
Total	$379,749,350
Amount of National Bank currency issued during the week	197,775
Total amount issued to date	380,270,821

From this is to be deducted the following amounts, viz.:

Mutilated bills	$7,755,442
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by United States Treasurer	522,204
Leaving in actual circulation at this date	299,930,175
Fractional Currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	430,200

GOVERNMENT WARRANTS ISSUED.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department, during the month of May, 1868, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted to in round numbers the following sums, viz.: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $5,134,000; interest on public debt, $29,000,000; war, $9,943,000; navy, $1,856,000; Interior, pensions and Indians, $565,000. Total, $46,498,000. The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

William L. Howard, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Mobile; John H. Broadhead, Commissioner to adjust the claims of Indiana for expenses incurred in the late war; Nathan Goff, Junior Attorney for West Virginia; Capt. Pennock, Commodore in the Navy; Commander N. B. Harrison, Captain; Lieut.-Commander William P. McCann, Commander; Albert G. Lacy, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Louisiana, *vice* Steadman, resigned; W. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, Consul at Talcahuano; John W. Haverstack, First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Mahlon Wilkinson, of Dakotah, Indian Agent of the Upper Missouri; Oliver Mungen, Consul at Turk's Island; Brig.-Gen. James H. Carlton, Major-General by brevet, for meritorious services during the late war.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

Geo. B. McClellan, to be Minister to England; Colbo B. Knoff, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eighth District of Illinois; Julius Newbury, Collector of Internal Revenue for Idaho; Josiah Durham, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Massachusetts; Chas. L. Hull, Collector of Customs for the District of Stonington, Conn.; Walter E. Carlin, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Illinois.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

The new Secretary of the Senate, Mr. GEORGE C. GORHAM, appeared this morning and was sworn in.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MORGAN presented a preamble and resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, relative to the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FERRY presented a petition of the citizens of Connecticut remonstrating against the modification of the tax on tobacco.

ADMISSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bill for the admission of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida.

Mr. WILSON rose to correct the statement made yesterday by Mr. CONKLING, that he (Mr. WILSON) had supported the provision requiring a majority of the registered voters to ratify the Constitution in those States. He said he had voted three times against it; he explained the circumstances under which the misapprehension arose. He intended no reflection on the Senator yesterday, or any one else, but he still regarded the provision as a mistake.

Mr. CONKLING reiterated, with the record in his hand, his statement of yesterday. The Senator's opposition was not to this proposition, but to one requiring a majority of all the votes cast to be in favor of the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON repeated his disclaimer, saying that the proposition he favored was one requiring a majority of all the registered votes for the election of delegates to the Convention.

Mr. CONKLING read from the *Globe* in support of his view.

Mr. SUMNER interrupted the further discussion on the point, producing further documents to strengthen his assertion of yesterday, that BENJAMIN F. PERRY was a rebel during the war. He read from a copy of the Charleston *Mercury*, containing an advertisement for supplies for the rebel army, signed by Mr. PERRY as one of the Commissioners, and urging the people to make sacrifices from motives of patriotism. Mr. SUMNER said he regarded the act of ANDREW JOHNSON, in making Mr. PERRY Provisional Governor of South Carolina, in defiance of an act of Congress, when he (Mr. PERRY) had engaged in rebellion, as a proper subject of impeachment. He had thought at the time of the occurrence that the Senate should have requested the House of Representatives to bring in articles.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked whether Mr. PERRY had not been originally opposed to secession.

Mr. SUMNER replied that he regarded that matter with supreme indifference.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that both the moral and the civil law made a great difference on the subject of a man's treason. He pointed out that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and others opposed treason until compelled to acquiesce. The editor of the New-York *Tribune* for a week, the great newspaper which leads the public opinion of the North, advocated the right of those States, if the majority of their people desired to withdraw from the Union. Doubtless, that gentleman was sincere, just as were the people at the South, but Mr. TOOMBS carried the Convention of Georgia for secession against Mr. STEPHENS and his friends, with the *Tribune* flourished in his hand. He proceeded to quote from a speech delivered by Mr. STEWART, in 1866, against the immediate investure of the negro with suffrage, denying the equality of the race. Those views Mr. DOOLITTLE thought were as sound as then. He quoted also from the record of Mr. WILSON, about the same period, to show that he also had opposed clothing the blacks with suffrage at that time, and that he stood nearly where Mr. DOOLITTLE stands now. He denounced the Chicago platform as leaving the suffrage at the North end to the States, but at the South end forcing negro suffrage on the South.

Mr. STEWART made a brief reply, admitting that he understood the matter better now than in 1866, for then he had not examined the doings of the Johnson Government with their black codes, &c., nor had he understood that it would be necessary to take further action in the interest of freedom.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke a parting word to say that he retained his opinions, believing that the Constitution, in this respect, has not been changed since 1866.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, produced that speech of Mr. DOOLITTLE's on the subject of negro deportation, alluded to yesterday, claiming that the blacks might thus maintain a republic in the Tropics that would rival this republic. He asked how then, the Senator's statement, that the African here is superior to his brethren in Africa, can be reconciled with his denial of the African's fitness for the suffrage. Mr. PATTERSON proceeded to argue against the application of any qualification of suffrage but that of intelligence. He denied that the whites of the South have been made the subject of any disfranchisement, save by their own act. What Congress had done was to relieve a portion of them from the self-inflicted disability. Mr. JOHNSON's Reconstruction, which the Senate favored, would disfranchise 250,000, against 50,000 left without suffrage by the reconstruction acts, while none of the constitutions, set up by the former, were ever submitted to the people, save one which the people of the State rejected. He then replied to the claim by Mr. DOOLITTLE that the blacks in the South will ultimately be controlled by their former masters, by pointing out their loyalty and their resources during the war. No other system of reconstruction could be established without force, and such governments would not be republican in form, but despotic.

Mr. BUCKALEW contradicted the statement made by Mr. MORTON yesterday that there was but a single poll in each county at the election in Alabama. He then cited as a reason against the immediate admission of Alabama that the vote was by only one party, the opponents of the Constitution having refrained from voting.

Mr. POMEROY made an argument in favor of the amendment, claiming that in good faith Congress is bound to admit Alabama.

Mr. TRUMBULL interrupted the discussion to make a report from the Committee on Conference on the Arkansas bill, saying it might have some influence on the discussion of this bill. He explained that the Committee recommend agreement to the bill as passed by the House, with a slight verbal amendment in the preamble, and a further direction. As it passed the House, the bill provided a fundamental condition that no change of the Constitution should be made depriving any citizen, or class of citizens, of the right of suffrage recognized in the Constitution. The Committee had added the provision that the Constitution may be changed as to the time and place of residence, as the people think proper. Also, as to the right of foreigners to vote, so as to acquire citizenship thereafter, if they chose. After the report had been read,

Mr. DRAKE called attention to the omission, by a clerical error, of the word "all" before the words "the inhabitants," which had been agreed upon by the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew the report for the purpose of correction. The debate was then continued.

Mr. CONNESS made a lengthy speech, starting out with the remark that Republican Senators on every question show a division that might be called "hair-splitting," but all events proved their honesty, while those on the other side had acted as a unit. He proceeded to reply to various arguments against the admission of Alabama, supporting the amendments and replying to Mr. DOOLITTLE's speech of yesterday at length. He called the Senator's pet ideas a hand-organ that the biggest fool in creation could play as well as OLE BULL, if he could turn the crank; denouncing him severely as a deserter of his friends for Presidential fleshpots. He produced two telegrams just received from Alabama begging Senators to adopt the amendment. He condemned the association of the names of LINCOLN and JOHNSON as followers of the same policy, and commented in severe terms on various speeches of the latter to colored men, the promises of which, he (Mr. CONNESS) asserted, had been violated. He continued at some length in criticism and denunciation of the course of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE) in leaving his party, and said he knew of no system of religion to which the Senator could consistently adhere, though his views came nearer to the doctrines of the Hindoos respecting caste. He could, therefore, only pray for him. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. CONNESS,

Mr. MORTON rose to say he had become convinced that he was mistaken yesterday in concluding the opposition to the admission of Alabama was so strong as to imperil this bill by including Alabama in it. He had therefore changed his mind, and would vote for the amendment.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Arkansas bill was then presented as corrected, and agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to go into Executive Session, but withdrew the motion at the instance of Mr. WILSON, who made an availing effort to get up the bill to continue the Freedmens' Bureau one year from July next. Mr. WILSON then renewed the motion for an Executive Session.

Mr. TRUMBULL interrupted to express the hope that Senators would come here on Monday prepared to pass the pending bill.

The Senate then, at 3 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill in relation to the reissuance of patents, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to authorize the entry and purchase by THOMAS MCLANE of his farm of seventy-five acres on the Stockbridge Reservation. After an explanation by Messrs. HOPKINS and ELDRIDGE, the bill was passed. Also a bill amendatory to the act of June 3, 1856, granting public lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes,

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, spoke in favor of engrafting on the bill a provision requiring the lands to be sold only to actual settlers, and at $1 25 per acre. After a brief discussion, the bill, which has reference to lands of the old La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, was passed.

Mr. HOPKINS also, from the same Committee, reported a bill to grant certain islands to the State of Wisconsin as swamp lands. After an explanation by Mr. HOPKINS, the bill was passed.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Mr. WOOD, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to extend to the Embassy now in the capitol, representing the Chinese Government, a public reception in the Hall at such time as may be convenient to this Embassy, and the public business.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

The Speaker said he would like to have the opinion of the House as to the time for which the invitation should be tendered.

Mr. WOOD said that he would defer that subject to the wishes of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that the reception should not be to-day, that there should be no evening session, but that the day session should be continued until 5 o'clock; that being agreed to, the Speaker suggested that on Tuesday next would probably be the better day to fix, as the invitation must be tendered and accepted before notice could be given to the House.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested, therefore, Tuesday next at 12:30.

Mr. PRICE suggested at 10 in the morning.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested 4 o'clock; there being no objection to the latter suggestion, the Speaker said that he would take it as the sense of the House, that the invitation should be for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a large number of reports. The bills reported by him were passed, granting pensions to the following persons: Margaret Davis, widow of William H. Davis, late Acting Surgeon of the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers; Elizabeth Cassidy, widow of Lieut. Michael Cassidy, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry; Louisa M. Williston, widow of Sergt. Samuel P. Williston, of the Fourth Massachusetts battery; Esther Graves, late a nurse in the army, allowing her $8 a month from January, 1865; Mary Atkinson, mother of a late Quartermaster in the United States Navy; Frederick Dennin, father of William F. Dennin, of the Ninth Maine Volunteers; Joseph B. Riden, late of the Sixteenth New-York Volunteers; Eliza Matthews, mother of Josiah W. Matthews, late of the One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Wm. F. Nelson, Lucinda J. Letcher, Julia A. Barton, widow of Wm. M. Barton, Seventh Kentucky Volunteers; Julia Carroll, widow of Edward Carroll, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Cornelia Peaslee.

Bills were reported by Mr. Miller, from the same Committee and passed, giving pensions to the following persons: Mary Cover, Melinda Ferguson' widow of James Ferguson, First Kentucky Cavalry. David Durrigg, father of the late Lieut. Durrigg, First Vermont Artillery; Mary Merchantt, Mary A. Fellardo, widow of Onesimus Ferardo, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, George Knox, First Virginia Volunteers; Phœbe McBride, mother of Thos. McBride, late Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers; Harriet E. Shears, widow of John T. Shear, late Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers; William H. Blair, late Twelfth Maine Volunteers, Christopher N. Comesser, Independent Iowa Home Guard.

Mr. POLSLEY, from the same Committee, reported bills, which were passed, granting pensions to the following persons: Sarah Webb, widow of William R. Webb, First Tennessee Volunteers, Bridget McGrorty, widow of Lieut McGrorty, Fifth Minnesota Volunteers.

RELIEF FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. BOYER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution amendatory of a joint resolution of July 26, 1866, for the relief of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, who were promoted while in the actual performance of the duties of the rank to which they were commissioned, but were prevented from being mustered in on account of their failure to receive their commissions without any fault of their own.

Also a bill allowing persons who were drafted and unlawfully compelled to pay commutation money to file their claims to have the same refunded within two years, and repealing the existing limitation which prohibits this being done.

They were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Mr. PERHAM, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a statement in reference to a numerous class of cases of applications for pensions where proof of death of soldiers could not be made. Many of such soldiers had been last heard of in rebel prisons, some on the battle-field, and some in hospitals. The Pension Department, he said, had recently established a rule that it shall be held sufficient if proof can be made that the soldier disappeared under circumstances which would lead to the presumption of his death, and that he has not been heard of for two years. He mentioned this so that petitioners might know that instead of applying to Congress they should apply to the Department, which would grant pensions under this rule.

Mr. CHANLER inquired whether the discussion was final or only temporary?

Mr. PERHAM understood it to be final.

Mr. MYERS inquired whether the Committee proposed to report a general bill on this subject.

Mr. PERHAM said it did not; there was no necessity for it.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

Mr. MEYERS presented a petition from over a thousand operatives in iron, glass, chemical, brass and scale works, hosiery, carpet and other factories, of the Third District of Pennsylvania, praying for additional protective duties. Also of Philadelphia dealers in leaf tobacco, and of manufacturers, against a reduction of tariff on cigars.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, presented a remonstrance of STEPHEN THAYER and twenty-eight other cigar manufacturers in this district, against the proposed license, increase of tax and reduction of tariff on cigars.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Pennsylvania, presented a remonstrance of J. D. LOMIS and others, of Suffield, Conn., against the proposed increase of tax on cigars. They were all referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POMEROY in the Chair, and proceeded with the consideration of the Tax Bill, the question being on Mr. JENCKES' motion to amend the twenty-second section by taking from the Assessor the right to add on penalties. After some discussion the section was amended by striking out the word "penalties" and inserting in lieu of it the words "additional per cent. for neglect or refusal to make returns." No amendments, except in matters of detail, were offered to sections 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Mr. WOOD moved to offer, as an amendment to the twenty-seventh section, a proviso that no Assessor or Assistant-Assessor shall be a candidate for election to office during the time that he holds that office.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that there was a germ of good in the amendment, but that this was not the proper section to offer it to.

Mr. WOOD said that in that case he would withdraw it for the present.

No amendments, except in matters of detail, were made to sections from No. 27 to No. 34.

The 35th section, which regulates the compensation of collectors and deputies, having been read, Mr. ELA moved to reduce the salary from $1,500 to $1,000.

After discussion, the amendment was rejected.

From section No. 36 to section No. 45 there were no amendments offered except as to details.

Section 46, which authorizes the sale of real estate for taxes, having been read, Mr. WOODWARD moved to strike out the section, arguing that it was unusual to allow the sale of real estate for general taxes, but only for taxes which had accrued on the property itself.

Mr. MAYNARD replied to the objection, and said that the existing law contained the same provision.

The amendment was rejected.

From section No. 46 to section No. 53 there were no amendments offered, except as to matters of detail.

The Committee rose at 4:55 o'clock, having up to that time disposed of 53 sections of the bill, or 66 printed pages of out of 360.

THE WRECK OF THE SCOTLAND.

Mr. BROOKS presented a preamble and resolution of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the wreck of the steamer *Scotland* off Sandy Hook Bar. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a petition of SCHMITT & HORN, that the Sugar tax be kept at $5 per 1,000 pounds. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

Mr. BEAMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Arkansas bill made a report.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay it on the table.

While voting on that question by tellers the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, and the Speaker, in accordance with the unanimous agreement previously had, adjourned the House.

Letter from Speaker Colfax.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1868.

To the Editors of the South Bend (Ind.) Register:

The Democratic paper of our city copies from the Indianapolis *Sentinel* an article signed "N. M. MOORE," asserting that, as a soldier, he called on me in the Winter of 1861, and that the following then occurred:

"A finely dressed gentleman came in immediately behind me; a colored boy met us in the reception room. He asked us for our cards; the citizen laid his upon *the silver waiter*. I informed him I had none. He then left the room. In a few minutes Mr. COLFAX made his appearance. He spoke in a very affable way to the citizen gentleman; not deigning to notice me. In a short time the gentleman left, and Mr. COLFAX turned short around, and *in no very amiable way* said, '*Well, what will you have?*' I then in as few words as possible explained the object of my visit. In reply, he said *he had no time to fool away with soldiers.*"

The whole story is utterly false, and if its author swears to it, as he says he is willing to do, he will swear to a wicked and malignant falsehood. I do not know any such man. I never had a silver card-waiter in my life. I never used such language as he alleges to any human being who called on me, man, woman, citizen or soldier. Nor is there a single fair or just man at my home, of any party, (I do not include in this the editor of the *Union*,) who believes that I could or would reply to *any* soldier who called on me that "I had no time to fool away with soldiers." Many Indiana soldiers know that, at that very time, I was spending one day each week visiting soldiers at the hospitals, and in addition thereto, attending to their business at the departments. It is shameful that political opposition should induce the manufacture and publication of such vile fabrications. Yours, truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

End of an Eight-Hour Strike in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta California, May 13.

The men who struck for "eight hours' work and ten hours' wages" last week are beginning to be satisfied that they have been greatly imposed upon and badly advised. Going over the Western Addition yesterday we found work resumed at nearly all points on the old ten-hour system, and the contractors tell us that they find no difficulty in obtaining all the men they require. The strikers in some cases have returned to their work, but the majority of them are still idle, and their places have been filled by other men. Several thousand able-bodied men from Pennsylvania and New-York, accustomed to labor upon public works, have arrived here within a few days, by steamer, and went to work with alacrity at the wages offered. These men say they have worked at $20 per month in greenbacks, out of which they paid $5 for board of the plainest description, at the railroad boarding house, leaving them but $15 net in greenbacks, or $10 80 in coin for their month's work. By these men the offer of $30 per month in coin and board, or $2 per day and board themselves, is looked upon as a God-send, and they lose not a moment's time in accepting it. Many arrived on Sunday, and went to work on Monday. The contractors say that they are generally unusually good workmen, and would be preferred to any others. On Bush-street, near Leavenworth, a large party of laborers were induced by threats and promises combined to strike on Monday, but they all resumed work on Tuesday morning. At the crossing of Pacific and Buchanan streets, work has been resumed with a full force, and such is the situation at nearly every point where grading was going on all over the City.

Washington College—Its Faculty and Present Condition.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* thus alludes to the present condition of Washington College, at Lexington, Va.:

"The institution cannot be said to have prospered until Gen. LEE became its President, after the war. It now has a Faculty of twenty-two Professors and Assistant Professors, and four hundred and ten students. As already stated, Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is President. Of his associates, we know Mr EDWARD S. JOYNES, (Professor of Modern Languages and English Philosophy,) a ripe scholar and a finished gentleman of the good old Virginia type. Rev. J. L. KIRKPATRICK, D. D., (Professor of Moral Philosophy,) if we mistake not, is known to many of our readers, who may recollect him when Pastor of the Glebe-street Church in this city. Mr. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON (Professor of History and English Literature) is a son of the great soldier hero, ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. Prof. JOHNSTON was on the personal staff of President DAVIS, and enjoyed the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. R. M. VENABLE (Professor of Mathematics) formerly taught the calculus in South Carolina College, and left a good name behind him. We select these from their colleagues, not because the others do not deserve mention, but because we happen to know them."

Fruits and Vegetables from the Vicinity of Charleston.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, June 4.

With the third week in May begins the movement of the surplus crops of potatoes and the numerous varieties of vegetables; and this year, with the improved and regular steamer facilities to Baltimore and New-York, the exports show large figures. The steamship *Champion*, last Saturday, took out 3,000 packages. The steamship *Seagull*, last evening, 1,157 packages, and the steamship *James Adger*, 3,358 packages—making a total of 7,515 packages—and assuming the average value at $7 each, we have $52,605, cash earnings for the surplus crops of the farms around this city for one week. Calculating on this basis for a season of say six weeks, we have the very handsome sum of $315,630, for our enterprising and hard-working friends within a circle of eight miles radius of St. Michael's spire.

When the demand for these articles is over, by reason of the coming in of Northern crops, peaches comes on to supply the Northern markets, and the orchards between Aiken and Augusta are now loaded with this rich fruit. It is estimated that the export of peaches from Charleston will not be less than 50,000 bushels this year. The first shipments at an average of $3 per bushel would give $150,000. When we estimate the amount disbursed for labor in providing boxes and barrels, railroad and steamship freight, &c., &c., in addition to the amount expended in the production, we cannot but feel glad that employment is given, at the dull season of the year, to hundreds who might otherwise be idle and want for the necessities of life.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A REGRET.

From Owen Meridith's New Poems.

Lost empire of my maidenhood!
Could I be once more what I would,
Then what I am I would not be.
Ah well-a-day, and woe is me!
Could I a maiden be once more,
And unknow all that I have known,
And feel as I have felt of yore,
I would not change with any queen;
Not for sceptre, crown or throne,
If I could be what I have been
Would I grow what I have grown.

Lost empire of my maidenhood!
Sweetest sweet! and chiefest good
Now that thou art gone, I know,
Could I call thee back again!
How to keep thee. Even so!
Loss is all my gain!

Would that I were with the flocks
As of old among the rocks!
For the flocks do blithely bleat,
And the mountain airs blow sweet,
And the river runneth fleet,
Running to the happy sea;
But the glory of the river,
And the gladness of the flocks,
And the mirth among the rocks,
And the music on the wind
Ministrant to a merry mind,
These are joyous things, forever
Dead, or fled, for me!

On the wind there moans forever
One word only, which the river,
Murmuring, murmurs to the shore,
And the flocks, with chilly bleat,
Evermore that word repeat,
And that word is—Nevermore!
Nevermore, O never, never
Any more, by mount or river,
Shall I be as I have been,
A mountain maid, a virgin queen!

BYRON IN A NEW LIGHT.

From the London Athenæum.

No greater proof could be given of the renewed interest which is being felt with respect to Byron, his life, his character* and his works, than this publication of 1,000 pages sent forth to gratify the awakened European curiosity. For a time the author and his productions almost ceased to affect the pulse of the people. Earnest spirits that mistook, and small evil spirits that maligned him, wrote or talked him nearly out of public favor; but a man who is much written or spoken against naturally excites a desire to see fair play awarded to him. Consequently, a new generation read the works over which their fathers had quarreled, and they found what, after all, most of their fathers had found,—that, with many human failings, there was, nevertheless, in Byron a true man, a great poet.

Thereupon followed those successive editions of Byron's works—editions for luxurious libraries, and editions even for London boys who have but sixpence to spend, and leisure to read on a London doorstep—editions which prove the hold the poet has taken on the national heart, and which would seem to make of this book of Byron's particular friend, the Countess Guiccioli, a work of supererogation; for this is the work that has been so long announced and so eagerly expected, and which would have been all the better if the lady, like the other lady, did not protest too much.

But when we say that this is the long-promised work of the Countess Guiccioli, we should add that it is published anonymously. There is no responsibility assumed by anybody. The respectability of the publishers is the guarantee (privately conveyed) of the book being a genuine and authentic work by the celebrated Countess, (if we may so call a Dowager-Marchioness, the widow of the eccentric French Marquis de Boissy, who had but one joke—an affected hatred of perfidious Albion!) But the lady herself never speaks in her own person; never, indeed, speaks at all. She is delicately suggested now and then in initials, and she once appears in full, in reference to a remark by Byron, that if he could have married the Countess Guiccioli, he might have secured the happiness he had missed in this world, and was never likely to regain. Be this as it may, it is the object of the Countess to prove her hero perfect, as man and as poet. She leaves a few shadows, not that she believes in them, but for artistic effect. "*Quelques ombres*," as she says, "*rendent le paysage plus beau et plus éclatant.*"

The Italian lady begins by thinking it a pity Byron was born English. She contends that he was un-English in blood, genius, tastes, mind, and especially in external appearance; whereas, a more thorough young Englishman of his day than Byron was in most of these matters, especially in his figure, look and bearing, never existed. The Countess cites Byron's own opinion on one of these points: "My ancestors are not Saxons," he said; "they are Normans. My blood is all meridian." One-half of this opinion contradicts the other. The fact is that Byron was probably unaware of what he was, or, let us say, of what he was not. He was no more a Byron of the old Norman line than the descendants of Faulconbridge were legitimate Plantagenets. The heralds, genealogists, pedigree-drawers and compilers of peerage-books, are inexorable truth-tellers in these matters, and have no respect for the mere poetry of race. Legitimacy may be as dull as Faulconbridge himself describes it, but it is practically beautiful when joined to an entail. What are we told in Ecclesiastes? "Wisdom is good with an inheritance."

If a Norman descent be really worth boasting of, the Byrons, if there were any left of the right line, might fairly be excused if they were proud of their genealogy. The first of them undoubtedly came in with the Conqueror, whose follower, Ernisius de Burun, might have called himself "Conquisitor" also; for, before his audacious master had got possession of all England, Ernisius was a notable landed proprietor. Thirty-two "lordships" in the County of York paid him service and furnished him with revenue. It was a very pretty beginning, and the sequel, down to a certain point, was worthy of it. Under Rufus, eight lordships in "Notts," and five in Derbyshire, were added to the territorial acquisitions.

There was not a nobler baron in the north and centre of England than De Burun; but such dignity was precarious when kings were capricious and the law flexible. King John made over the barony to one of his especial favorites, William de Briwere, who had more acres than he well knew what to do with, and only one son to inherit them. At this juncture the Byrons disappear, but so do the De Briweres, for the sole son we have just named was the father of five daughters. He had no male heir. All those ladies married, for each was "a lass wi' a tocher," and the property went among them and their husbands; but there is no record in the Lord's house to show that the ancient barony by tenure fell into and continued in abeyance.

We have said that the Byrons disappeared, but they were not extinguished. Perhaps it may be said that, legally, they were extinct. A gallant bastard of the line served to assert the liveliness of the race. It was one which, if without a barony, was not without the honors of chivalry; and its members were always in the van when king or country required their service. When Henry VIII. granted to Sir John Byron, his faithful servant, the abby and estates of Newstead, the public, probably, knew nothing of an illegitimate ancestor, son of an older Sir John, the male descendant of the De Buruns, of whom the Lord of Newstead was the representative. In the reign of Charles I. there were seven brothers Byron, descendants of this illegitimate scion of their house. In 1643 the King was conferring titles on his friends; and on the eldest of those seven brothers, Sir John Byron, (for services which culminated at Roundway Down,) he bestowed the dignity of Baron Byron, of Rochdale, in the County Palatine of Lancashire. Failing issue, the barony passed to the next brother. From him was descended the Byron who filled the world with his name, and rendered more widely known than it otherwise would have been the name of the lady who here adds some chapters to the private history of the noble poet.

Thus they who have said, as some have, that in nobility of descent the Byrons could not be surpassed; and others who have maintained, as many have, that they were not of the older nobility at all,—are both a little right and a little wrong. They are Norman, no doubt, but they only represent the illegitimate branch of the family. There is no real disparagement in this, though a King at Arms will sniff at it. The matter is simply historical.

From the time of the creation of Sir John Byron, in 1643, to the present day, there have been seven barons of that name. Some of them have been remarkable in themselves; the wives of others have added notoriety to the name. Among the remarkable ladies figures the second wife of the first baron, (the daughter of Lord Kilmorey and widow of Peter Warburton.) In a dozen or so of words Pepys makes us understand her whole character. It is from him we learn that she was "the King's seventeenth mistress abroad. She did not leave him," says the diarist, "till she had got him to give her an order for £4,000 worth of plate to be made for her. But, by delays, thanks be to God, she died before she had it."

What there really was to be proud of in Byron's ancestry, the noble poet seems to have as little known as he did that illegitimate turn in the line, of which, if he did know anything, he never let fall a word. The Countess probably knows still less. Ten years ago we pointed out that Byron was not the first poet of the family. The third Lord (1679-95) wrote verses and married a Miss Chaworth, who was a modest poetess. This Lord Byron was as proud of his Norman descent as his more famous successor, the greater poet, was. Byrons, Chaworths and Noels were then all socially united, as they were at a later and more eventful period. The two poet Lords lie together in Hucknall Torkard Church, and the baronial title is now worn, not by a descendant of the author of "Childe Harold," but by a descendant of the junior male line of the bard who turned his "hours of idleness" into poetry at Newstead, some time between the reigns of Charles II. and William III.

The blood of the Lord whose reputation is vehemently upheld in these volumes has gone in altogether a different direction. The Countess seems to think it a strange matter that the poet's daughter, Ada, knew nothing of her father's poetry till long after she had grown to woman's estate. But there was no more special love or capacity for poetry in the mind of Ada, Countess of Lovelace, than there was in that of old Admiral Byron, or in that of her own mother, one of whose earliest petulent inquiries made to Lord Byron, after marriage, was as to when he intended to leave off his bad habit of writing verses! Ada, their daughter, is said to have cared more for mathematics than poetry, which reminds us of Walter Scott's eldest son, the major, who is reported to have made a sort of merit of the fact that he had never read a line of one of his father's novels. Ada's eldest son inherited some of the eccentricity of his grandfather, and some of the thoughtless impetuosity of her grandfather's predecessor in the title, that Lord Byron, who, in 1765, quarreled with Mr. Chaworth at an inn in Pall Mall, on a paltry question of preserving game, and subsequently, catching him alone in another room of the same house, forced a duel upon him without witnesses, and slew him. Ada's son was that inexplicable young Lord Ockham who put the wild poetry of his life into wilder action. He began the world as a midshipman, came to grief, served as a common sailor on board an American merchant vessel, and finally worked as a day laborer in Mr. Scott Russell's ship-yard, in which occupation Lord Ockham died, in 1862, at the early age of twenty-six. His brother, the only living male descendant of Byron, while heir to his father's earldom of Lovelace, is a peer in his own right. The noble poet's widow succeeded, in 1856, to the barony of Wentworth; a dignity held, since 1863, by her grandson, who is not unendowed with some of the Byronic characteristics.

That these were all of the most unexceptionable quality, the Countess Guiccioli does not fail to insist, infer, or suggest. That she should maintain constancy in love as being one of Byron's characteristics may, perhaps, excite a smile; but, all things considered, and a good many have to be taken into consideration, it is, perhaps, natural that she should thus uphold the fidelity of a lover at whom Jove must have laughed heartily, if he really found lovers' perjuries so risible as he is said to have done. But, Madame la Comtesse has not always the key to the solution of matters, nor the necessary knowledge where to find it. The love passages between Byron and Lady Caroline Lamb are told at some length, but they are ill-told; and the author not only affirms that Byron had no great deal of love for Lady Caroline, but "he suffered too much in having to play such a part as she imposed upon him, and was therefore induced to bring her to reason and a sense of duty, and thought he had succeeded." Now, among the many useful habits of Lady Morgan's life may be reckoned that of not only preserving every letter, by whomsoever addressed to her, but every inclosure, albeit the sender desired that it might be returned. The most piquant part of Lady Morgan's Memoirs is that in which the whole of the love affairs of the married Lady Caroline, and the bachelor poet and peer, then in the brightest flush of his fame, are, for the first time, narrated in full. The narration is made by word of mouth, as in letters addressed by Lady Caroline to Lady Morgan, and in one letter inclosed, written by Byron to the former highly impressionable lady. No novel, depicting manners of the day, has anything in it more startling, amusing, yet depressing, than the narration of the fine, half-mad, angelic, demoniacal Lady Caroline, as she told it to Lady Morgan, who at once potted it down, for the sake of posterity, in her journal. Its vivacity is charming in itself; still more so when contrasted with even the monotonous character of the Countess' story.

We there see the flighty woman who claimed Moore, Rogers and Spencer for her lovers, as rendered mad to see the new poet, some part of whose "Childe Harold" has just exalted her into a sort of paradisaical intoxication—if there be such a thing. "He has a club foot and bites his nails!" said Rogers; but "the women were all throwing their heads at him," and Lady Westmoreland took Lady Caroline up to fling hers, heart and all, in the same direction. On beholding him near, however, the eccentric aspirant murmured, "Mad—bad—and dangerous to know!" and turned away. The words were really as applicable to herself as to the young poet, who was being "suffocated" by "the women." Subsequently, Lord Byron called on Lady Caroline. "Rogers and Moore," she told Lady Morgan, "were standing by me; I was on the sofa. I had just come in from riding. I was filthy and heated. When Lord Byron was announced, I flew out of the room to wash myself. When I returned, Rogers said, 'Lord Byron, you are a happy man. Lady Caroline has been sitting here in all her dirt with us, but when you were announced, she flew to beautify herself.'" Such was the beginning; and for nine months following it, Lord Byron "almost lived at Melbourne House," which was the "centre of all gayety, at least in appearance." Byron swept all the *habitués* away, made the lady happy by his homage, and her mother miserable till the connection was broken off, and Lady Caroline agreed to withdraw to the paternal mansion in Ireland. It was on the occasion of her departure that Lord Byron wrote a letter (in which the following passages occur) to Lady Caroline, who communicated it to Lady Morgan; the preservation of which document by the latter lady furnishes us with evidence how inaccurately the Countess Guiccioli holds the threads of this somewhat disheveled romance, when she comes to the conclusion that "my Lord" did not much care for the love-stricken married lady, and that he exerted himself to induce her to resume the path of reason and duty. The letter breathes words that burn, assurances of love made in a tone the most likely to lead a woman of fierce passions and tender affections, like Lady Caroline, to utter ruin and disgrace:

My Dearest Caroline: If tears which you saw, and know I am not apt to shed, if the agitation in which I parted from you—agitation which you must have perceived, through the whole of this nervous affair, did not commence until the moment of leaving you approached—if all I have said and done, and am still but too ready to say and do, have not sufficiently proved what my real feelings are, and must ever be toward you, my love, I have no other proof to offer. God knows, I wish you happy; and when I quit you, or rather you, from a sense of duty to your husband and mother, quit me, you shall acknowledge the truth of what I again promise and vow, that no other, in word or deed, shall ever hold the place in my affections, which is, and shall be, most sacred to you, till I am nothing. * * * I shall have a pride, a melancholy pleasure, in suffering what you yourself can scarcely conceive, for you do not know me. * * * Do you think now I am cold and stern and willful? will ever others think so? will your mother ever—that mother to whom we must indeed sacrifice much more,—much more on my part than she shall ever know or can imagine? "Promise not to love you," ah! Caroline, it is past promising. But I shall attribute all concessions to the proper motive, and never cease to feel all that you have already witnessed, and more than can ever be known but to my own heart—perhaps to yours. May God protect, forgive and bless you ever and ever, more than ever.—Your most attached,
BYRON.

"P. S.—* * * Is there anything in earth or heaven that would have made me so happy as to have made you mine long ago? and not less now than then, but more than ever at this time. You know I would with pleasure give up all here and beyond the grave for you, and in refraining from this, must my motives be misunderstood? I care not who knows this.

And all this outpouring of what is called "heart" is made to a married woman, who writes to Lady Morgan, by way of comment, "William" (her husband, afterward Lord Melbourne) "loved me so much that he forgave me all, and only implored me to remain;" and of whom she says at another time, "He cared nothing for my morals. I might flirt and go about with what men I pleased. He was privy to my affair with Lord Byron, and laughed at it. His indolence rendered him insensible to everything." Soon after the lover, whose passion was never to die married, broke away from his wife (not bearing *all* the blame himself,) and thenceforth cast what he called his love, like Israel's incense, upon every shrine.

Following the Countess up and down her book is not unlike following an *ignis fatuus*, so irregular are her movements. She analyzes the portraits of her idol, treats of his religion, goes back to his childhood and early friendships, exalts him as father, brother and son, praises the qualities of his heart, makes note of his benevolence and humanity, is ecstatic on the virtues of his soul, lauds again his constancy, his courage, his strength of mind, his modesty, and gets back again to the virtues of his soul, for which one chapter alone does not suffice. Then, having dwelt long on a generosity which was elevated to the height of heroism, she justifies him in long chapters against the various charges connected with vices and defects; and from which we are urged to pronounce him *not guilty* of irritability, instability, misanthropy, pride and vanity; or, if guilty, then with extenuating circumstances.

Having got thus far, we are hurried back to the old tale of his marriage and its consequences, from which we are taken to dissertations on his equisite gayety, his equally exquisite melancholy, and, finally, the peer and poet's irresistible affinities for the truth. In short, the volumes are rather a panegyric than a biography. The writer's own experiences of Byron in his social character are not given, and there is scarcely an anecdote that is new in the two volumes. Extracts from the works of contemporaries who knew him well are plentiful, but they are all from contemporary works in which he was praised. There is nothing taken from such testimony as Leigh Hunt gave in his Reminiscences, for which Moore, so to speak, skinned Hunt alive, in verses which for severity, and, in part, for injustice, have, perhaps, never been equaled. Yet Moore forgot that silence may be as damning as words. Moore himself cast the heaviest reproach against Byron when he consented to the suppression of Byron's autobiography; and every one concluded that Mr. Chaworth had been murdered, in the famous duel, by Lord Byron, 1765, as he remained silent on being asked if he had been fairly dealt with by his adversary. The Countess herself is fain to confess that her book may be looked upon just now as a eulogium, and nothing more, but she is satisfied that by and by it must be accepted as a justification.

Yet some of the justificative pieces are of a singular quality. We are told that Byron was very desirous to procure for his natural daughter Allegra a truly religious and moral education; to secure which he shut her up in a monastery of Romagna, and himself inculcated charity to her, by forbidding her to learn English, and by leaving her in his will £5,000 on condition she never married an Englishman. Yet she lies in English earth, at Harrow. Her body, Rogers says, was brought over in two packages, that no one might suspect what it was.

Byron's religious belief was, no doubt, much more orthodox than it pleased him to allow it to be thought. He exaggerated his faults in everything; in nothing more than in religious matters. In private he saw, or affected to see, no contradictions in Scripture. The *only* difficulty he could not surmount was that presented by the doctrine of eternal punishment. He thought it unworthy of and irreconcilable with a Christian system of love and charity. Could he have been ignorant that it was an essential part of the old mythology? It is in the Homeric hymns, where Apollo threatens the baby imp Mercury, unless the latter reveal the hiding-place of Phœbus' cows, to plunge him in Tartarus, where evil-doers burn forever and are never consumed! Byron occasionally asserted, or pretended, regret that he was not born a Roman Catholic; the doctrine of purgatory was so consoling, he thought.

This no more proves religious feeling than the circumstance of Byron having loved his friends with more intensity than they sometimes loved him, proves that he was worthy of a warmer friendship on their part. It tends to show that he was not so faultless as the Countess would have us consider him. Nevertheless, he had noble impulses, and could give them the rein. As the author remarks: "It has been said of Chateaubriand, that if he had a generous act to perform, he longed to perform it on his balcony; whereas Lord Byron had rather have got through it in the cellar,"—where, metaphorically, he often went, and came up again to light with some affectation of cruel action. Among the testimonies cited to prove Byron's modesty with regard to his talents and renown, of which there is little question, the Countess cites (in French) a letter he wrote to Moore, from Newstead, in which he says: "I can promise you Balnea Vina, and, if you like sport, shooting over 4,000 acres, besides fire, books, and full liberty. H—— will bore you, I fear, with his verses, but, for my part, I will say with Martial, *nil recitabo tibi*; and certainly this last promise ought not to be the one that will tempt you the least." We should like to know what sort of commodity the Countess supposes "Balnea Vina" to be. She may, however, be excused for not being acquainted with the lines of Ausonius:

"Balnea, vina, Venus, corrumpunt corpora nostra.
Sed vitam faciunt, balnea, vina, Venus."

The Countess is bold in denying her hero's besetting sin of affectation. He would dine, in company, on hard biscuit and soda-water, or mashed potato drenched with vinegar, just to be thought "stern" in his diet; but he was supping on choice viands when the other guests were going to bed, and he wrote verses easily after supping heavily. There was a spirit of fun mixed up with his affectation, as, for instance, when he traveled in Italy with Rogers, and contrived to take him through all the beautiful parts when it was dark. Byron loved the beautiful, nevertheless, just as he admired Shakespeare, although he depreciated him, as Sheridan affected to do; and we do not believe that he had no feeling for the fine arts because he happened to say to Hobhouse, who was boring him for his opinion of the Parthenon, as they stood gazing at it, "Well, it's very like the Mansion House." As for those who profess to find in the construction of his verse a proof that he had no ear for music, we refer them to "Yet are thy skies as blue," which so impressed Campbell, and then leave them to their delusions; and in his pious fondness for his "poor dear mother," we shall always have implicit confidence, although he did gently prick her arm with a pin when, in his childhood, he sat with her in the pew at Aberdeen, and was weary of the service.

Finally, Byron chose to paint his own portrait, with his own pencil, after his own manner; and his natural disposition was for burlesque and caricature. People followed his own fashion and their natural dispositions by accepting the worst view of him, and turning his venial errors into crimes. He had one foot shorter than the other, and people who thought his poetry profane called him club-footed and charitably made some reference to Satan.

But, after all, Byron was his own worst enemy. He affected feelings about wicked things for which very good people, whom he delighted to terrify, gave him full credit on his own assurance. Therewith he has paid a terrible penalty, under which he had well nigh made utter shipwreck. But the vessel of his fame had righted herself, and his countrymen can afford to forgive him his errors of life and writing. He who died at Missolonghi, in 1824, when little more than 36 years of age, making the usually glad Easter a season of mourning and sorrow to all Greece, may have left—did in fact leave—an inheritance of some painful memories to his country, but therewith an increase of riches to her literature which should make of all Englishmen his grateful heirs forever.

* Lord Byron, Judged by the Witnesses of his Life. (Lord Byron Jugé par les Temoins de sa Vie. Paris.)

Curious Facts about Marrying.—Nothing is more curious in the Registrar-General's tables and inferences than the experience in regard to marriage and non-marriage, bachelors and spinsters, husbands and wives, widowers and widows, and the chances as to how many of us will ever be married at all. This prosaic functionary can tell us more on the subject than any Zadkiel or Raphael, any fortune-tellers or astrologers, any novel writers, either sensational or sentimental.

Suppose there be a hundred weddings within a given time, in all respects of an average kind as to the ages and conditions of the two hundred persons married, and the part of England where they reside—who can tell how many of those persons will be widowers and widows, and how many will be under age at the time of marriage? The Registrar-General is the man. He will state that about twenty-two of them will have been married before, and that about eighteen will be minors—the remaining one hundred and sixty (a few more or less) being bachelors and spinsters of full age. Suppose again, we look at these eighteen minors, and separate them into youths and maidens; is there an equal number of both? By no means. Our great authority tells us that the maidens marry at an earlier age than the youths; the minor-brides are more than double the number of the minor-bridegrooms. Taking another mode of stating it—of a thousand Englishwomen who marry next year, about a hundred and thirty will be under age; whereas, among an equal number of men who enter into wedlock, only about fifty will venture upon the important step under age—account for it how we please, by poverty, or caution, or love of liberty, or on any ground. Hence the recent flood of fatherly and motherly complaints, in the newspapers and magazines, about the difficulty of getting husbands for the girls; daughters are ready to marry earlier than an equal number of young men are ready to marry them. The number of spinsters waiting to be wedded is indeed a noteworthy feature in modern English society. When a young girl reaches fifteen years of age she begins to be ranked among the marriageable maidens, whether prudently or not; when a single woman reaches forty-five, she nearly goes off the marriageable list altogether. Now the Registrar-General, judging from his millions of instances, tells us that of all the women and girls, of all ages and conditions, now living in England, about one-fourth are spinsters between these limits of age, marriageable and unmarried; another fourth, or a little under, comprises married women between the same limits of age. There are, then, five spinsters, between fifteen and forty-five years old, out of every twenty girls and women of all ages, waiting for husbands—if we may use so ungallant a phrase. How the California gold-diggers would welcome this state of things, looking out as they do for wives, and finding them so difficult to obtain!

Here is something relating to the probable age of marrying that will, to many persons, seem a matter of absorbing interest. How old will you be when you marry? Our wonderful prognosticator tells us that, of every thousand children born we may pretty safely make this assertion—that about five hundred and seventy will, after successfully fighting through all the troubles of babyhood and young-personhood, become husbands and wives; and moreover, that the average of all persons on the day of their marriage is about twenty-five. Out of the thousand infants here supposed, what becomes of the remaining four hundred and thirty? Some of them do not live to a marriageable age; the rest will live to be adults but will remain unmarried—willingly or unwillingly as the case may be. Furthermore, in regard to wedlock, just about one half of the men who marry (leaving bachelors, old and young, unnoticed) do so by the time they are twenty-five; and another fourth of them do so by the age of thirty. Scotchmen are a little later, Irishmen a little earlier, in the average age of marrying; but of Englishmen, three out of four of those who marry at all do so before they are thirty. Of womankind the ratio is of course somewhat different, the average age of wedlock being less.

When old Weller cautioned Sam against widows, he spoke out of the unwelcome experience of his own domestic hearth. If he had consulted the Registrar-General, he would have found that widows do not really occupy the matrimonial market in any very inordinate degree. In a hundred weddings, we are told to expect that about thirteen widowers will lead some blooming bride or other to the altar, whereas the number of widows will be only nine; in other words, the spinsters hold their own against the widows more successfully than the bachelors against the widowers. On the other hand, youths and maidens do not have the billing and cooing, the marrying and giving in marriage so much to themselves as some of them are in the habit of supposing; these figures tell us that eleven out of every hundred, or thereabouts, of those who marry have been married before; they are widowers and widows who make a second venture in the wedding market.

How long will Darby and Joan live together? What is the average period during which a married couple will live on as man and wife, neither one having to mourn the loss of the other? This is one among the matters which the tables of the Registrar-General enables him to discuss with some approach to certainty. He says in substance: "Give me the ages at which they marry, and I will tell you." It need hardly be said that there is a prospect of longer wedded life to those who marry moderately early than to those who marry late, other things being equal. We are told that if a man at twenty-five marry a woman of the same age, they will probably jog on together for about twenty-seven years; they will be about fifty-two when the first of them drops off. Every other grouping of ages would present its own particular figures, if taken (as this is) from ages of many thousand instances.—*Once a Week.*

THE GYPSY CAMP.

From "The Spanish Gypsy," by George Eliot.

Quit now the town, and with a journeying dream
Swift as the wings of sound yet seeming slow
Through multitudinous compression of stored sense
And spiritual space, see walls and towers
Lie in the silent whiteness of a trance,
Giving no sign of that warm life within
That moves and murmurs through their hidden heart.
Pass o'er the mountain, wind in sombre shade,
Then wind into the light and see the town
Shrunk to white crust upon the darken rock.
Turn east and south, descend, then rise again
'Mid smaller mountains ebbing toward the plain:
Scent the fresh breath of the height-loving herbs
That, trodden by the pretty parted hoofs
Of nimble goats, sigh at the innocent bruise,
And with a mingled difference exquisite
Pour a sweet burden on the buoyant air.
Pause now and be all ear. Far from the south,
Seeking the listening silence of the heights,
Comes a slow-dying sound,—the Moslems' call
To prayer in afternoon. Bright in the sun
Like tall white sails on a green shadowy sea
Stand Moorish watch-towers; 'neath that eastern sky
Couches unseen the strength of Moorish Baza;
Where the meridian bends lies Guadix, hold
Of brave El Zagal. This is Moorish land,
Where Allah lives unconquered in dark breasts
And blesses still the many-nourishing earth
With dark-armed industry. See from the steep
The scattered olives hurry in gay throngs
Down toward the valley, where the little stream
Parts a green hollow 'twixt the gentler slopes;
And in that hollow, dwellings: not white homes
Of building Moors, but little swarthy tents
Such as of old perhaps on Asian plains,
Or wending westward past the Caucasus,
Our fathers raised to rest in. Close they swarm
About two taller tents, and viewed afar
Might seem a dark-robed crowd in penitence
That silent kneel; but come now in their midst
And watch a busy, bright-eyed, sportive life!
Tall maidens bend to feed the tethered goat,
The ragged kirtle fringing at the knee
Above the living curves, the shoulder's smoothness
Parting the torrent strong of ebon hair.
Women with babes, the wild and neutral glance
Swayed now to sweet desire of mother's eyes,
Rock their strong cradling arms, and chant low strains
Taught by monotonous and soothing winds
That fall at night-time on the dozing ear.
The crones plait reeds, or shred the vivid herbs
Into the caldron; tiny urchins crawl
Or sit and gurgle forth their infant joy.
Lads lying sphinx-like with uplifted breast
Propped on their elbows, their black manes tossed back,
Fling up the coin and watch its fatal fall,
Dispute and scramble, run and wrestle fierce,
Then fall to play and fellowship again;
Or in a thieving swarm they run to plague
The grandsires, who return with rabbits slung,
And with the mules fruit-laden from the fields.
Some striplings choose the smooth stones from the brook
To serve the slingers, cut the twigs for snares,
Or trim the hazel-wands, or at the bark
Of some exploring dog they dart away
With swift precision toward a moving speck.
These are the brood of Zarca's Gypsy tribe;
Most like an earth-born race bred by the sun
On some rich tropic soil, the father's light
Flashing in coal-black eyes, the mother's blood
With bounteous elements feeding their young limbs.
The stalwart men and youths are at the wars
Following their chiefs, all save a trusty band
Who keep strict watch along the northern heights.

The Fiery Cross Reef.—On the 1st of August we anchored at the edge of an extensive coral reef, marked on the charts as Fiery Cross Reef, from the circumstance of the ship *Fiery Cross* having been wrecked thereon. The surface of the sea was perfectly smooth and glass-like, so that at the depth of 60 or 70 feet we could see the anchor lying at the bottom among blocks of coral as distinctly as if it had been but six feet from the surface. Never to be forgotten is my first ramble over this coral reef on such an afternoon. Taking a boat with a couple of rowers I left the ship and steered in search of the shallowest portions of the coral-strewn sea. A short row brought us upon a two-fathom patch, over which I allowed the boat to drift slowly; and leaning over the side and looking down into the mirror-like sea I could admire at leisure the wonderful sight, undistorted as it was by the slightest ripple. Glorious masses of living coral strewed the bottom, immense globular madrepores, vast overhanging mushroom-shaped expansions, complicated ramifications of interweaving branches, mingled with smaller and more delicate species; round, finger-shaped, horn-like and umbrella form, lay in wondrous confusion; and these painted with every shade of delicate and brilliant coloring—grass-green, deep blue, bright yellow, pure white, rich buff and more sober brown—altogether forming a kaleidescopic effect of form and color unequaled by anything I had ever beheld. Here and there was a large clamshell (Chama) wedged in between masses of coral, the gaping zig-zag mouth covered with the projecting mantle of the deepest Prussian blue; beds of dark purple, long-spined Echini, and the thick black bodies of sea cucumbers (Holothuriæ) varied the aspect of the sea bottom. In and out of these coral groves, like gorgeous birds in a forest of trees, swarm the most beautifully-colored and grotesque fishes, some of an intense blue, others bright red, others yellow, black, salmon-colored and every color of the rainbow, curiously barred and banded and bearded, swarming everywhere in little shoals which usually included the same species, though every moment new species, more striking than the last, came into view. Some, like the little yellow chætodons, roamed about singly, others in large shoals; some were of considerable size, and seemed to suck in the little ones like motes in the water; and in an interval a small shark, about ten feet long, swam leisurely past. A baited hook hanging over the stern attracted several species, which nibbled harmlessly at it, while many others paid no attention to it; and it is somewhat singular that although I took several, they were all of one out of the same numerous species which were gliding in and out of the sheltering branches of coral. At the same time from the ship several large fishes, known to the sailors as snappers, were taken, bright red, with large scales, hard fins and several sharp teeth; but, according to usual experience, these could only be captured after the ship had come to an anchor.—*Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea, by Cuthbert Collingwood.*

Sunday in a French Picture Gallery.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on Monday, says: "The exhibition of the works of living artists in the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées is open to the public gratuitously on Sundays, and yesterday a very large assemblage of the industrial classes thronged the building. I strolled into the exhibition with a view of ascertaining the class of people who availed themselves of this gratuitous Sunday amusement. I found the artistic galleries had attracted many hundred artisans and their wives and families—a very considerable portion of men and women who appeared to belong to the shopkeeping class. All were well dressed and orderly in their conduct. It was with some interest I listened to their art-criticism on the pictures which occupy the walls of this spacious and well-lighted building. Three men of the working classes were standing before a picture painted by a Swedish artist representing life-size the Emperor Napoleon, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia on horseback at the review given on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition *fêtes*. A man in a blouse observed, 'These messieurs, the sovereigns, are the people who dispose of our lives, decree the value of our labor, and give us any form of government which best suits their own interests.' 'Yes,' replies second blouse, 'and they don't manage their business very cleverly at the present moment. There's the old King of Prussia, who thinks he is humbugging Louis Napoleon; and there's Louis Napoleon, who thinks he is deceiving not only the German sovereign, but the Russian on the other side of him. All three of them are under the delusion that they are deceiving the people. How should we get on if we had none of the *mannequins?*' My Republican friends moved off, and I came upon some well-dressed women of the working classes who were standing before a picture representing the Empress Eugenie visiting the Cholera Hospital. This picture elicited from the admiring group many kind and sympathetic expressions about the Empress, and I was surprised to hear the elderly lady narrate to her friends the many charitable institutions which the Empress patronized. That day Her Majesty received the benediction of these good women. Wherever there was a battle-piece I found a crowd of people surrounding the picture. All classes of Frenchmen appear to be imbued with the glories of fighting, and they indulge very freely in their criticism as to the superiority of the French soldier over all the other warriors of the world. A crowd of spectators were permanently gathered round a picture by Gerome, representing the military execution of Marshal Ney. The portraits of the fashionably-dressed women appeared also to have a particular claim for the multitude, and many people lingered round an oval picture representing the Empress. Few of the visitors purchased a catalogue, and a great deal of conversation took place as to the subjects of various pictures, which received very doubtful solutions from those who pretended to know the author's meaning. It was quite evident that the work-a-day world of this city received considerable pleasure and amusement from the pictorial display, and I could not help thinking that the public galleries of Paris had educated the humbler classes to an appreciation of art not to be met with among a London crowd. Here we had an example of probably some 20,000 persons passing many hours of their Sunday holiday innocently, soberly, and pleasantly.

AGNES SOREL.

The frail beauties of France are being one by one purified and garnished for posthumous admiration. Mme. de Pompadour and Mme. du Barry have found their apologists, distance lending enchantment to the view. We are bidden to admire them, not by reason of the things they have done which they ought not to have done, but by reason of the things that might have been done if their good influence had not prevented their being done. Our own proverb sets before us the justice of giving even to the Devil his due. The French morality of the present day can see in that due a ground for admiration and respect.

M. Steenackers ("*Agnes Sorel et Charles VII.*" *Essai sur l'état poitique de la France au XV. siècle. Par M. F. Steenackers*) undertakes to prove the useful influence exercised by Agnes Sorel on the supine Charles during the English invasion. It is the old view held by Brantome and many others. France owed her deliverance conjointly to the energetic patriotism of Agnes Sorel and to the inspired courage of Jeanne Darc. Accordingly, while the ecclesiastics are endeavoring to compass the beatification of Jeanne, M. Steenackers has at heart the whitening and glorifying of Agnes. Her faults were merely the accident of the time in which she lived, that most dissolute fifteenth century, when vice was the rule and virtue the rare exception. Her higher qualities were all her own; she was as good as she was intelligent, and as intelligent as beautiful. Her ascendancy over Charles VII. called into life the best part of his nature, roused him from apathy to action, from supine indifference to an energetic sense of his royal duties —

Sa voix amoureuse
Du gentil roy toucha la vertu généreuse.

On this ground M. Steenackers claims a share of honor for "*la dame de beauté*" equal to that which he allows to *La Pucelle*. Agnes is the personification of aristocratic patriotism, Jeanne of popular patriotism. When posterity applauds the pure peasant-girl of Vaucouleurs, the royal concubine of Chinon and Mélun-sur-Yeyres must receive an equal meed of applause. Both had the interest of their country deeply at heart. The feeling was the same; it was only the manner of its expression that differed. The one quite as much as the other earned for the King the title of "*Le roy bien servi.*"

Without agreeing with M. Steenackers in all that he says on this head, we recognize and appreciate the spirit of chivalry that stirs him. Like a knight-errant of the good old days, he wears the colors of "la dame de sa pensée;" and he determines to carry them high and far. It is certainly to be regretted that so few authentic details of Agnes Sorel have been recorded by the chroniclers of the time; for it is now impossible to draw any certain picture of her private life and her manner of exercising her influence upon the King. What does remain is not favorable to her. Her parade of wealth was excessive, and M. Steenackers' is fighting a losing battle when he argues that she was of her own will unostentatious, and only made a parade of wealth and pomp at the desire of her royal lover. That royal lover was in difficulties too serious to allow of such a supposition. His butcher refused him more meat until his bill was paid, and his bootmaker carried away the boots he had tried on till such time as there might be ready money forthcoming. Any hint, however, which makes against M. Steenackers' heroine is treated as calumny; it is due to revenge or party spirit. In establishing his case, the author quotes at relentless length from ancient and modern historians, poets, and novelists. Pius II. and Alexander Dumas are invoked to corroborate his opinion. Silence is eulogium, and blame is calumny. The fatal gift of beauty was one of the least of the gifts nature showered on Agnes. Her intellect was even greater than her beauty, and her delicacy and cultivation gave elegance and *bon ton* to the conversation and manners of the Court. Ladies of the highest estate, and leading Ministers of the Crown, sought her friendship. Only four of her letters remain—two of which, indeed, were only signed by her. All bear witness to her gentle and kindly feeling. Two are written apropos of dogs, and two from amiable motives toward human beings.

It is still found to be impossible to clear up the death of Agnes. There is little doubt that Jacques Cœur was innocent of any crime in the matter, his own contemporaries and the whole course of history acquitting him. M. Steenakers is disposed to credit her death to Louis XI., who had long been an enemy to his father's mistress, and whose interest it was that she should disappear. Louis XI.'s shoulders are so well accustomed to any amount of charges of guilt, that the poisoning of Agnes Sorel is a slight addition.

M. Steenackers' book is an erudite and serious study of a most eventful period of French history. We find very little that is new of Agnes Sorel herself, and she serves chiefly as a *fata morgana*, tempting the reader on through a crowd of interesting sketches of events and people which gather round the memory of *la belle pécheresse*. But as a study of the period the book is instructive. M. Steenackers is already known as the author of a *Histoire des Ordres des Chevalerie et des Distinctions Honorifiques en France*, and as a distinguished member of the Historical Society of France.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Morning With the Pasha of Smyrna.—Scarcely had we seated ourselves than the room filled with attendants, who amused themselves greatly at our expense, laughing at our astonishment and unskillful manners. On the middle of the table they laid a small round leather cushion, upon which the dishes were placed one after the other. The number of these was more than twenty. They were all of white and blue porcelain. As it may be interesting to European *gourmots*, I give the bill of fare. The first dish was some maccaroni soup, which might have done honor to a French cook. Then followed some roast mutton, stuffed with rice, remarkable for its tenderness and excellence. The soup we had eaten with spoons, but into this dish the Pasha thrust his soft thick hand, and gave us to understand we might follow his bold example. All threw themselves, like wild beasts, upon the roast, and soon the filaments were loosened and brought to our mouths, with a good deal of want of skill. Out of particular politeness and courtesy the Governor tore off a soft bone and presented it to me with an amiable smile, exactly as if it had been a flower. We were somewhat embarrassed to know where to put our remaining bones, but the Pasha helped us out of this difficulty by signing to us to let them drop on the gilt table. These "beaux restes" from the Oriental meal remained strewn throughout the dinner all over the table, offering a not very edifying spectacle to the eyes of the guests. After this little episode came a flat white dish of puff paste, called by the Turks "borek." All made use of a happy moment when we were not attending, and raised up the centre of the pie, whereupon, to our great astonishment, a goldfinch flew out, our merry host laughed immoderately at this specimen of Turkish wit. It appears that these naïve surprises are the highest degree of good taste in Smyrna, for the Pasha told me I might relate this little anecdote to my relations in my next letter. By way of finishing the dish agreeably he took a slice of the pastry and rolled it into a sort of ball, which he threw gracefully into his widely-stretched mouth. After this they brought us lemonade sherbet, in very elegant French or Saxon porcelain rococo cups. Bad as this drink is in the West, it is most refreshing and good in the East. The courses are changed with extraordinary rapidity, and the reviving drink vanished only too soon. It was replaced by baked fish, with little raisins. This mixture sounds nasty, but in reality it was not so bad as we thought it would be. Then followed a very good pudding, called "kaitaif;" after that "pathtsha," a dish of meat with a "macdeoine" of vegetables, of which the principal ingredient was a very highly-flavored plant that grows in the neighborhood. We helped ourselves to all these dishes, which were in a half-soft condition, with the aid of pieces of bread, laying them on our forefingers, and using them with the help of our thumbs. Many elegant European ladies and finely educated dandies would shrink with horror at this natural method of taking up food. I only permit myself this remark: there is no very great difference in eating with clean-washed fingers out of a great dish, in which, if the guests are skillful, their fingers need not come at all in contact with those of their neighbors, to a dinner amongst delicately nurtured Europeans who eat with forks which have already been used by hundreds of people. It is all custom and fancy. The Governor told us that he had found it very difficult to eat with a fork when in St. Petersburg. The Turks laughed as much at the manners of the unbelievers as we at theirs. After the "pattisha" they brought us good roast seafish, then some fried rice balls, which the Turks find means of squeezing whole into their mouths with their flat hands. Next came rice, with apples of paradise; after that "halliva," a kind of jelly; then a very sweet and good dish of honey, then again "bombar," *i. e.*, sausages filled with rice. This last was perhaps the nicest of all the dishes. The Pasha, by encouraging words, obliged us to partake of everything. Once, when Prince J., quite out of breath, wished to stop, Ali immediately assured him that a soldier must eat more than other people. A transparent sea-color dish of sweetmeat, called lokma, was the next in order. It was almost nauseous from its great sweetness. Tank-goksi, a white panada, made out of finely-minced chickens' breasts and almonds, came next. I thought this dish horrible, but some of the guests praised it extremely. A turkey followed. When one of the meats was brought up Ali signed to the servant to put his hands in the dish and tear it up, so that it might be more easily helped by the guests. A very short and practical manner of dealing. Now came maccaroni cheese quite in the European way; then followed an excellent "*compôt*" of peaches; then kabak dolma, a preparation of stuffed gourds, a dish European epicures would have taken to very readily if it had not come immediately after the sweet *compôt*. The conclusion of the rich and varied meal was the pilau, a great pile of rice strewn with little currants. After this succession of dishes had all disappeared, "urchas," a swimming *compôt*, was handed round in elegant glass cups. This somewhat strong but not very pleasant drink supplies the place of wine with the Mahometans. During the dinner it had only twice fallen to my lot to obtain some good fresh water. The meal, so interesting a spectacle for travelers, was now ended. We seated ourselves by the window sills on the green divan, and they brought us soap and water in beautiful cans and basins of *vermeil*, in order that we might perform the very necessary washing of our hands. During these ablutions the Pasha, who also washed his face, appeared to murmur a prayer. After this ceremony was accomplished, Ali led us back into the gray drawing-room, and our tobacco-pipes were again brought to us.—*From "On the Wing," by the Emperor Maximilian.*

Theatrical Benefits.—The theatrical profession—if it aspires to the dignity of a profession—is the only one which is constantly appealing to the public in the form of benefits. Actors of all classes—bill-stickers, prompters, box-keepers, and even managers, are constantly appearing in the character of beggars. To hide the real nature of these appeals, a fine word has been imported from the other side of the English Channel. The term "beneficiaire" is used to designate the person who sends round the hat. Much in the same way as postmen tout for Christmas-boxes, or waiters for gratuities, the actor sells tickets for his benefit. No class feelings seem to be outraged by such touting, and it is, therefore, fair to assume that "the profession" sanctions benefits. Theatrical tradesmen know that they have to purchase a certain number of tickets in the course of the year, and they make their arrangements accordingly.

Looked at impartially, from the outside of the theatrical profession, this custom, to say the least of it, would be far more honored in the breach than in the observance. It either implies that the actor, unlike the author, the doctor, the lawyer, or the painter, is unable to obtain a fair wage for his talents, and is compelled to make an income by collecting gifts or imposing fines; or it implies that he is always ready to make an extra market of his popularity and public position without any regard for professional dignity. A well-paid, well-applauded actor, who is worshipped by many and tolerated by all, has no claim to these benefits. If any claim exists, it is surely on the side of the public. The great grocers, or butchers, or tailors, or hatters are not in the habit of sending round to their customers once or twice a year for great and little gifts, as acknowledgments of merit, but are rather in the habit of sending gifts to their customers, as an acknowledgment of patronage. The actor is just as ready to acknowledge patronage, particularly from any royal personage or person of distinction; but it is only in a speech addressed to such persons after they have paid a fancy price for the privilege of hearing it. He receives all, gives nothing, and demands more. The author who provides the entertainment is never asked to share in the gifts that are left in the plate, and is sometimes expected, if not asked, to pay for his seat at the table.

This system, so objectionable in many ways, is perpetuated by managers in town and country. A "star" (to use theatrical slang) is engaged, not at a fair, straightforward price, but at a certain fixed sum and a "half-clear benefit." In other words, the "star" is asked to give his services to the house and the manager for a certain time at a nominal salary, with the chance of squeezing his fair remuneration out of his friends and the public. A theatre that avoids benefits is as rare as a black swan; and an actor who avoids benefits is as rare, if not rarer. Actors who feed on the breath of popular applause, who are never hissed even for showing the worst taste, or for supplying the worst acting, are prone to defend benefits on the ground that they give the public an opportunity of exhibiting their respect for the actor. The public who are always exhibiting their respect for the actor, are asked to exhibit it still more, and probably to tolerate bad pieces and bad acting because they are assisting at a benefit. It is notorious that many experiments on the patience of play-goers are made at benefits which would never be made at other times, and a proof of this was shown at Mr. Paul Bedford's farewell benefit at the New Queen's Theatre last Saturday. Mr. Sothern attempted to amuse the public as a Dundreary-fied *Othello*, using the words of Shakespeare and not the doggerel of some burlesque hack, and the public, much to the astonishment and disgust of the actor, declined to be amused with such an outrage on the national poet. Mr. Buckstone—the most petted and popular of low comedians—was induced to aid Mr. Sothern in the character of *Iago*, and had the good sense at the eleventh hour to attempt nothing more than a somewhat unskilful reading of the part. Miss Madge Robertson, a rising young actress, was also induced to degrade herself and her art by appearing in this scene in company with Mrs. Chippendale and Mr. Walter Gordon. When the sounds of honest disapprobation could no longer be disregarded, Mr. Sothern defended the buffoonery on the score that he was assisting at a benefit. The original sin of benefits not being enough, Mr. Sothern tried to add to it by every means in his power. If gentlemanly actors who take to the stage with the training of gentlemen cannot do more than this to uphold the dignity of their art, what are we to expect from inferior actors who have not had many advantages of education?

The spread of theatres, and the steady and consistent demand of enormous populations for theatrical and semi-theatrical amusements, ought to stimulate actors to throw off all such depressing vestiges of the days of their vagabondage as benefits and "ticket-nights." The growth of periodical literature has destroyed Grub-street, and enabled the industrious writer to obtain a respectable if not a luxurious living, and the theatrical profession ought to be quite as far above the low shifts and contrivances of Bohemianism.—*London Review, May 23.*

The French Imperial Family at Church.—Many foreigners naturally express a wish, during their visit to Paris, to be present at the celebration of Divine service at the Chapel of the Tuileries, which is regularly attended by their Majesties. I do not mean to impress strangers with the idea that tickets are easily obtained; still, it is perfectly possible that, in reply to a respectfully worded application addressed to the Chamberlain, the Duke de Bassano, now on leave of absence, in consequence of the death of the Duchess, but replaced by M. le Comte de la Ferriere, those desirous of admission will receive tickets, in which case men must present themselves at the chapel door a few minutes before 12 in evening dress—that is, white tie and dress coat; and ladies in full morning costume. You enter by the Cour d'Honneur. Two Cent Gardes in undress uniform—that is, blue tunics without the cuirass, white buckskins and jack boots, silver helmet, and musket, grounded—are on duty at each side of the chapel door, and point out the way to the vestibule, which is lined by powdered footmen, in green and gold liveries, who take your ticket, and in silence relieve you of any extra coat in which your person may be enveloped, and likewise take charge of your hat. N. B.—Beware of offering them money. In this vestibule there is, moreover, a mysterious personage in faultless black, who quietly takes you in as you pass, and if your general aspect and get-up fall beneath his standard of propriety he hints to you in the most polite form of speech that the chapel is, unfortunately, overcrowded, and, in fact, gives you leave to return whence you came. Having passed muster, however, you are shown to your seat, and, if you are knowing, you will have arrived in time, as the front places, and they are few in number, are always given to early comers. You have a few minutes to look about you, and will remark a master of the ceremonies, in plum-colored garments, every now and then peeping through the half open door to see that all is in order. The Imperial armchairs of crimson velvet and gold are precisely opposite the altar; before each a *prie-dieu*, on the desk of which lies an open missal. The doors of the pews which fill the circular gallery by this time may be seen to open, and each pew to fill rapidly with Court dignitaries and their families. There is a certain buzz of subdued whispers among the ladies, but your attention is attracted to the procession of the almoners, each in the gorgeous dress of canons of St. Denis, the Grand Almoner distinguishable by the plainness of his costume, which is that of an ordinary bishop. Suddenly the folding doors are thrown open, the Cent Gardes present arms; you hear the gentleman usher announce the Emperor, but His Majesty has not yet appeared; the *cortége* at this instant enters. First come the Emperor's Chamberlains in scarlet and gold uniforms, strongly reminding us of that of our own military men; next Her Majesty's Chamberlains, in blue and gold; the masters of the ceremonies, in plum color; two equerries, in dark green; the Marshal Minister, otherwise, Comptroller of the Household. (Vaillant;) the General Commandant of the Palace, (Rollin,) and the Aid-de-Camp in waiting. A second time the ushel calls out "L'Empereur!" Silence in the chapel; for His Majesty is severe on this point, and does not tolerate the slightest whisper during service. The congregation rises. The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial enter—His Majesty in uniform, and wearing the Grand Cordon; the Empress in morning dress, generally in black, with small black lace mantilla as headdress. The "Kyrie Eleison" at once commences, and is invariably sung with exquisite taste and feeling, accompanied only by stringed instruments, the accompaniment subordinated to the voices. The Emperor listens with profound attention to the service, most especially following the reading of the Gospel and epistle of the day. The Empress has preserved her Spanish habits, and crosses herself as you see the Sevilanas during service in their cathedral—that is, the devotees among them. Her Majesty is Catholic at heart, and fervent in her ecstatic devotion to the forms of her Church. It is to be hoped she will not imbue her son with her religious fervor, which is by no means popular in France.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Star.*

A Riddle Answered.—A great many ingenious minds appear to have been much exercised by Archbishop Whately's riddle as to who first heard the sound of boots upon the stairs of the Ark, and the suggested reply that

He heard it first who went before
Two pairs of soles and eels.

Here are two comments on the answer from the *Pall Mall Gazette:*

As Father Noah knew well how
Fish out of water feel,
It seems most likely that the Ark
Had *neither* sole nor eel.

Think yet again; it will be seen
With water out and none within,
A *bootless* errand 'twould have been,
For soles or eels to enter in.

A Sensational English Novel.—To those who are fond of romance in strong doses, Lady Wood's story of *Sorrow on the Sea* may be confidently recommended. Here is an outline of the plot. A wealthy country gentleman of the name of Helmingham has two sons of widely different character. The elder, Edmond, is a hero, an enthusiast, and a captain in the navy; Rufus, the younger, is, as his name hints, a ruffian of the most virulent type, although blessed with personal beauty of the highest order. The brothers both fall in love with their stepmother's young companion, a Miss Cora Noble; but while Edmond's intentions are honorable, those of Rufus are, to say the least, ambiguous. Edmond sees her for the first time one evening, and the next morning gives himself up "to the agonies and delights of a first love." Rufus looks on with a smile, and gives no indication of the storm which is raging in his breast. He wishes his brother to marry her, thinking that such a marriage would turn out well for his own interests. For Mr. Helmingham was bound by the will of the eccentric individual from whom he inherited his thirty thousand a year, to leave the whole of his property to one of his two sons. This son Rufus hopes to be. So he generally favors Edmond's affection, but at times he does strange things. One night, for instance, he waylays Cora in the dark, and kisses her with such force that he leaves on her shoulder a mark "blue and red, the blood starting under the skin, and the indication of two teeth, or what resembles their impression." One day, as Capt. Helmington and Cora are sitting side by side on a rustic bench, she observes an adder, "of unusual size and vigor," advancing toward his feet from under the seat. To seize the creature by the neck and to fling it into the thicket is for her the work of a moment. Of course, the least thing he can do is to propose at once for the hand which has saved his life, and, naturally enough, she accepts him, and they get privately married, and then he goes to sea, and, as might be expected, gets shipwrecked on a desolate island. It should be mentioned, however, that, before the marriage takes place, Rufus, who has become horribly jealous, tries to break it off, first by forging right and left, and then by blackening Cora's reputation in his brother's eyes. The scene in which he gains admission to her bedroom, and cuts a long lock from her hair during her sleep, will attract the most exacting of novel devourers. Foiled in his plans regarding Cora and also in a well-arranged little scheme to murdering his father, who has become a Pea

under the title of Baron Helmingham. Rufus is naturally somewhat out of temper at first, but he recovers his good humor when he hears of the loss of his brother's ship. For awhile he enjoys his existence, but suddenly all his happiness is overcast. Cora presents his shipwrecked brother with a son and heir, and Rufus is obliged to devote his energies to getting his obtrusive nephew murdered. He induces his sister-in-law to take a lodging in a baby-farmer's house, and makes arrangements for the infant's death and burial. A scene ensues which would make the fortunes of a stage manager if it could be produced in its entirety—Cora shrieking out of an upper window, her child roaring down below in a vault, the female baby-farmer bellowing in her parlor, a male accomplice groaning at the bottom of a well, Rufus deliriously jabbering in the distance. All this time, by way of a contrast, we see the Captain in his island home indulging in an innocent but somewhat pronounced flirtation with a lovely maiden, one of the pleasantest results of the mutiny of the *Bounty*. She, of course, falls desperately in love with him. It is not to be wondered at, considering that he and she are alone upon the island, and he does not say anything to her for some time about "the scarcely-tasted fruit he had left sleeping in that heavily-curtained bed at Plymouth," in other words, his wife. This charming idyl—we believe that is the word suited to the occasion—suddenly turns into a tragedy. The beautiful islander discovers at last that it is a married man round whom her young heart has wrapped its tendrils, so she yields herself first to the profoundest melancholy, and then to a band of cannibals in search of fresh meat. Edmond returns safely home to England, whence Rufus has fled to America, in which country that very bad young man ends by practising "with great success in the criminal courts as a barrister." Capt. Helmingham has everything the world can give him, but a great many years go by before he can rid himself of the recollection of the exceedingly improbable, not to say impossible, maiden who shared the solitude of his island home.—*London Review.*

THE CORONATION OF GEORGE I.—GEORGE I.'s coronation was an awkward reconciliation between the two contending factions and nations. The ceremonies had to be explained by the ministers, who could not speak German, to the King, who could not speak English, in Latin, which they must both have spoken very imperfectly. Hence the saying that much "bad language" passed between them. BOLINGBROKE and OXFORD endeavored to propitiate the new dynasty by assisting at the coronation—ATTERBURY, by offering the King the perquisites which he might have claimed as Dean. Bishop TALBOT preached the sermon. The day was celebrated at Oxford by Jacobite degrees, and at Bristol by Jacobite riots. In this reign a permanent change was effected in one of the accompaniments of the coronation, namely, the new arrangement of the Knights of the Bath. In the earlier coronations it had been the practice of the sovereigns to create a number of Knights before they started on their procession from the Tower. These Knights being made in time of peace were not enrolled in any existing order, and for a long period had no special designation; but inasmuch as one of the most striking characteristic parts of their admission was the complete ablution of their persons on the vigil of their knighthood, as an emblem of the cleanliness and purity of their future profession, they were called Knights of "the Bath." The King himself bathed on the occasion with them. They were completely undressed, placed in large baths, and then wrapped in soft blankets. The distinctive name first appears in the time of HENRY V. The ceremony had always taken place at Westminster; the bath in the Painted or Prince's Chamber, and the vigils either before the Confessor's Shrine, or, since the Reformation, in HENRY VII.'s Chapel. EDWARD II. was thus knighted, at his father's coronation; and the crowd was so great that two Knights were suffocated. EVELYN saw "the bathing of the Knights preparatory to the coronation of CHARLES II. in the Painted Chamber." The badge which they wore was emblematic of the sacredness of their order—three garlands twisted together in honor of the Holy Trinity, and supposed to be derived from ARTHUR, founder of British chivalry. The motto, with a somewhat questionable orthodoxy, was, "Tria numina juncta in uno." The badge was altered in the reign of JAMES I. who, by a no less audacious secularisation, left out numina, in order to leave the interpretation open for "the junction in one" of the three kingdoms (tria regna) of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Shamrock was added to the Rose and Thistle after the Union with Ireland, 1802. It occurred to Sir ROBERT WALPOLE to reconstruct the order, by the limitation of its members to persons of merit, and by the title, thus fitly earned, of "the most honorable." It is said that his main object was to provide himself with the means of resisting the constant applications for the Order of the Garter. As such he offered it to SARAH, Duchess of Marlborough, for her grandson. "No," she said, "nothing but the Garter." "Madame," said WALPOLE, "they who take the Bath will the sooner have the Garter."—*Dean Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey.*

EXECUTIONERS IN OLDEN TIMES.—JACK KETCH, detested as he is now, was a great character in the Middle Ages. But then he had something more to do than just to fasten a noose and draw a bolt. The attitude of the prisoner in the cart, the order of the fatal procession, the arrangement of the scaffold and its trappings, and the disposition of the assistants, required the minutest attention. The torture chamber, too, with its various appliances, could not be intrusted to a clumsy valet. And as faction very often brought the noble himself in contact with the executioner, it was necessary that the latter should have a delicate perception of the nice gradations of rank, and be capable of applying his tools with duly respectful demeanor to the sacred person of nobility. Indeed, polite phrases, neat compliments, and well-turned allusions to former achievements dropped nowhere so glibly as on the scaffold and from the lips of Master JOHN KETCH. And this gentleman—for such, in some countries, the fall of a certain number of heads made him—prided himself as much on his skill with his weapons as any other gentleman of his time. Nor was it without reason. More than once has the trunk been known to remain erect for some minutes after the fatal stroke, as if unconscious of its loss. The Constable St. Pol was one of those who were decapitated thus dexterously, but it must be admitted that Little JOHN, who struck the blow, was a master in his craft. *Carnifex nascitur non fit* is just as true as the other reading, and the worthy we have named was a born hangman. His intuitive grace and skill in all that concerned the scaffold excited the unqualified admiration of all his contemporaries, and placed him, while yet in his teens, at the very summit of his profession. But, like many another brilliant genius, he was doomed to an early grave. He quarreled with a certain carpenter—one OUDEN DE BUST—over a disputed account, probably concerning repairs done to the gallows, for it is preposterous to suppose that such a man as Little JOHN would degrade himself by associating with a mere vulgar wood-shaver, especially as another knight of the noose, and chiefly on account of his trade, had been selected not long before as a fit and proper companion by the Emperor WENCESLAUS. Be that as it may, the carpenter took his punishment to heart, and determined on revenge. Accordingly, one moonlight night, not very long after, Little JOHN was waylaid by three ruffians, whom the carpenter had associated in his purpose, but by no means on limited liability principles. These youths had very probably some little account of their own in the way of whipping, branding, nose-slitting and ear-clipping to settle with the worthy official. One of these pretty fellows—the chronicler who relates the circumstance expatiates on their good looks—seized the executioner and pinioned his arm; another, still more frolicsome, tapped him on the head with a paving-stone; and the third, the jolliest of the three, ran him through with a short pike. In five minutes Little JOHN lay dead as the constable himself. Thereupon out rushed the carpenter, who had been eyeing the deed from behind a wall, and hewed off the dead man's feet by the ankles. All four immediately took sanctuary in a neighboring church, which might have availed to protect them had the victim been any one less distinguished; but, unfortunately for the murderers in the present instance, the people of Paris, especially those who had anything to lose, were too much impressed with the value of the slaughtered man. For once popular indignation mastered popular superstition. The criminals were hauled out without consulting Pope or Bishop, and after a little torture—administered by the bereaved parent, HENRY COUSINS, headsman of Paris—the four were hung up "all in a row."

But unquestionably the most renowned of these gentlemen was CAPELUCHE, the headsman of Paris during the terrible days of the Armagnacs and the Burgundians. CAPELUCHE patronised the latter party, and repeatedly conferred on Duke JOHN the favor of a friendly squeeze of the hand. He was a prominent leader of the butchers, and did his utmost to refine the clumsy method of massacre peculiar to these gentry. Somehow or other authority found itself under the sad necessity of consigning this worthy in his turn to the scaffold, and most characteristic was his journey thither and his behavior on it. The superintendence of the little affair was committed to one of his former assistants not equal to his work, and CAPELUCHE devoted his last moments to the rectification of the faulty arrangements.

Like all other offices of honor and emolument, that of executioner was hereditary with the very strictest entail. And the emoluments were numerous. The executioner had a handsome fixed salary; he was accustomed to receive gratuities more or less splendid according to the rank of his victims; he was the first official to visit the scene of a suicide, and there, standing on the breast of the victim, he acquired a right to everything he could touch with the point of his seven-foot sword; the women of pleasure were his tributaries; he derived a large indirect income from the surgeons; and, finally, the unmarried executioner had the regal privilege of releasing a woman doomed to death and leading her free from the scaffold—on condition of marrying her.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE CHANGES OF TASTE.—We trace here, as in a long procession, the gradual rising of the recumbent effigies: first, to lean their heads on their elbows, then to kneel, then to sit, then to stand on their feet, then to gesticulate, then to ascend out of tomb, or sea, or ruins, as the case may be. Every stage of sepulchral attitude is visible, from the crusader of the thirteenth century, with his legs crossed on his stony couch, to the philanthropist of the nineteenth century, with his legs crossed far otherwise, as he lounges in his easy arm-chair. Forgive them; it may be a breach of the rules of ecclesiastical art, but it is also the life of the nation, awkwardly, untowardly struggling into individual existence. It will enable future generations to know a Wilberforce as he actually was, no less than a Plantaganet Prince as it was supposed he ought to be. We discern also the evanescent phases of the judgments of art, which ought to make the artists and the critics of each successive age, if not sceptical, at least modest, as to the immortality of their own reputations. We are shocked sometimes at the ruthless disregard of ancient days, with which the Reformers or the Puritans swept away the altars or the imagery of their predecessors. But we have seen how the same disregard of antiquity reaches back far earlier. "*Ecclesiam stravit istam quam tunc renovavit*" was the inscription which long glorified the memory of HENRY III for destroying the venerable Norman church of the Confessor. HENRY V's Chantry absorbed a large part of the tombs of ELEANOR and PHILIPPA. HENRY VII razed to the ground what must have been the graceful Lady Chapel of HENRY III. The first prodigious intrusion of Pagan allegories, the first reckless mutilation of mediæval architecture by modern monuments, is the tomb of the favorite of CHARLES I, the patron and friend of Archbishop LAUD. It was their sanction and influence that began the desecration, as it is now often thought, which to no section of Church or State is so repugnant as to the spiritual descendants of those to whom it then seemed the height of ecclesiastical propriety.—*Dean Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey.*

AN INDEPENDENT SCOTCH CRITIC.—Mr. ALEXANDER, in a memoir prefixed to a recently published volume of essays by the late ALEXANDER SMITH, tells two or three very capital Scotch anecdotes of HUGH MACDONALD, a close friend of the poet. MACDONALD, with the warmest affection for SMITH as a man, combined a resolute contempt for him as a poet, to which he never hesitated to give the very broadest Doric expression:

"I like ye weel, SANDY," he would say, "an' that ye weel ken; but as for yer poetry, as ye caa' 't! Sae help me God, I mak' but little o't. It may be poetry; I'm no savin' it is na; the creetics say it 's poetry; I 'm no sayin' it is na; the creetics say it 's poetry, an' nae doot they suld ken; but it 's no my kind o' poetry. Jist a blather o' braw words, to my mind, an' bit whirly-whas they caa' *eemages*. Damme if I can mak' either head or tail o 't."

The following is a racy bit of Scottish criticism:

"The truth was that, in his fanatical devotion to BURNS, MACDONALD could not, except in the most grudging way, be got to concede merit to any other poet whatever; somewhat as a knight of old, did his eyes but chance to stray to a rival beauty, might suspect in himself dereliction and some dishonor therein done to his peeress Dulcinea. 'SHAKESPEARE?' he would say, dubitatively. 'Weel-a-weel! SHAKESPEARE! Nae doot a vera great poet! I wadna just ventur to say oor Rabbie (BURNS, of course,) culd hae written Hawmlet; but there's aye twa ways o' puttin' a thing. Honestly, die ye really think noo (with a twinkle in the keen gray eye of ironical humor, presumably, more probably of intense conviction) SHAKESPEARE culd hae written *Tam o' Shanter*? De'il the fears o' him!' SHAKESPEARE's superior claims were thus to be considered neutralized, if not entirely disposed of. Lesser and later men were much more peremptorily set aside. 'Keats was a puir bit penny whistle o' an English cratur! Endeemion, say ye? There's nothing in 't to get a grip o'. I canna get a hand o' 't, Sandy, ony mair than o' ye, wi' yer whirly whas. Hech, but it's thin, thin—a bit colored wab, the like o' whilk amaist ony speeder micht spin, gif ye gred it vermeelion i' the guts o' 't. Nae claith there to clead puir men's backs wi'! SHELLEY was whiles bonnie, bonnie; but jist clean daft, puir fallow! a' the air, like his ain laverock.' (skylark.) Or again: 'O' him ye ca' WADSWORTH I hae jist nae opinion ava. He drank naething a' his life but lake watter, they say, and troth, I weel believ 't, for little else eer cam' oot o' him.' For TENNYSON, his expression of contempt was extreme, and once—the book being at hand—I remember he effectively illustrated his position by a reading of 'Airy, Fairy, Lilian.' Working his Scotch with vigor, and carefully emphasizing any little points of weakness—for which he had the keenest eye—he produced, with much ease, a detestable caricature, which nearly made us all expire with laughter. Then, of course, he triumphed. 'Laugh awa', lads! 'Deed ye may weel laugh at him. O, but, but its wersh, wersh, that kin o' thing to put beside the like o' Rabbie; I tell 't ye he was nae poet.'"

LORD BROUGHAM'S WIT.—Lord BROUGHAM was witty himself as well as the cause of wit in others. Perhaps the most humorous speech ever heard at a wedding breakfast was made by him whose memoirs are just now in all the papers. He was asked to return thanks for the bridesmaids. He said something to this effect: "I am greatly flattered by being asked to return thanks for the bridesmaids, and I have been trying to determine for which of my merits it is that I have been selected for the honor of representing these fair young creatures—whether for my youth, for my innocence, or for my beauty.—In the end he took credit to himself, amid the merry peals of laughter, for the possession of all three.—*Once a Week.*

FOUL PLAY.—A story like that of *Foul Play*, has necessarily been criticised a good deal in its progress from week to week, and one of the criticisms which it has provoked has been curiously answered. The point against which objection has been taken is, that, when ROBERT PENFOLD is found guilty, the Judge who tries him does not permit him to speak in self-defence. "Prisoner," he says, "I cannot go back to facts: the jury have dealt with them. Judgment can be arrested only on grounds of law. On these you can be heard. But if you have none to offer, you must be silent, and submit to your sentence." It has been argued that such a speech shows a complete ignorance of the practice of courts of law on the parts of Messrs. CHARLES READE and DION BOUCICAULT: for, although a prisoner be not entitled to speak to the facts which have been laid before the jury, still, in practice, he is allowed to say anything he likes: the Judge never by any chance interferes with him. The recent Fenian trials give a complete answer to this criticism. Baron BRAMWELL quickly and warmly put a stop to the oratory of BURKE. It is true that the Chief Justice had previously allowed BARRETT, before sentence, to make a long speech. The limits of the license allowed to a convicted prisoner will, of course, largely depend on the temper of the Judge. But the case of the author of *Foul Play* is fairly made out, if we can mention a single living Judge who would act as the one in the story did with regard to a prisoner,—stop him from discussing the facts on which the verdict rests.—*Once a Week.*

LADIES' CHIGNONS AND BOOTS.—The chignon, after having attained its highest altitude and extremest dimensions, has begun to decrease, to account, we suppose, for the possession of those two or three long curls, *a la Princesse de Galles*, which are now worn, one falling over the left shoulder front and the other down the back. Attempts have been made by certain careless belles to transform this latter style of *coiffure* into what is termed the *sortie de l'eau*, which is simply with the back hair in that state of admired disorder of which there is such an interesting display on the parades of the fashionable watering places after the morning bath. The only novelty connected with ladies' boots applies to the material rather than the shape; this is a leather made from the skin of the crocodile, and the merits of which are said to be extreme flexibility and readiness to take a most admirable polish. It will, of course, be run after for the moment, but it is not likely, however, to be so much in demand as to need an organized tribe of crocodile hunters to insure an adequate supply.—*Paris Correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.*

ITALY.

The Season—Death of the Austrian Ambassador—The Pope at Santa Croce—Renouncing the World.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, May 5, 1868.

The Summer is fairly upon us, the long lines of *bottas* no longer stand in the centre of the Piazza di Spagna, and the white canvass shades protect the shop windows. In the beautiful Borghese grounds, and in the still more beautiful villa Pamphili, the grass is ripe for the sickle, the trees are in full foliage, and there is a wealth of flowers everywhere. The sky is, day after day, of that deep soft blue so peculiar to Italy, and the rays of the sun render the white umbrellas, which are universal here, indispensable. The *forestieri* have generally departed, as is very evident from the thinned streets and the still thinner shops, the owners of which, knowing that their season of harvest is over, have put aside what remains of their wares, and show little desire to disarrange themselves or their goods for the few chance customers who still linger in Rome. The hotels are mostly empty, and the church ceremonies miss the crowds of adventurous, if not very reverent, spectators, who have been always present for the last few months, and of whom the ladies especially seemed to have known neither fatigue nor abatement of interest—"rushing boldly in where other angels sometimes feared to tread." The snow which lingered so long on the Sabine hills has melted away under the warm rays of the sun. The Campagne is beautiful, with its promise of successful cultivation, and the early vegetables and the Summer fruits are already abundant. We have been luxuriating for some time in green peas and new potatoes, and now we have strawberries, cherries, and the green almonds. During the greater portion of the day it is too warm for out-door exercise, but in the early morning, and after 5 *pomeridiane*, the air is soft and pleasant, the Pincian still shows its accustomed gathering of gay toilettes and liveried carriages, and the sun-sets are gloriously brilliant.

DEATH OF THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

We were shocked Saturday by the announcement of the sudden death of Count CRUVELLI, the Austrian Ambassador, who has been here for some months, though owing to the differences between Austria and the Holy See, on the subject of the Concordat, he has never been publicly and officially received by the Pope. It seems that not feeling well, he took a ride on horseback Friday afternoon, and on his return, when a little outside of the Porta del Popolo, finding himself oppressed, he attempted to dismount, and fell heavily to the ground. The Countess, who was driving out to take him home in his carriage, met the riderless horse galloping towards the city, and on proceeding a little further came upon two peasants who were supporting the body of her husband. She took him at once in the carriage and drove rapidly home; but after lingering four or five hours in a state of entire unconsciousness, he died, the doctors pronouncing the cause of death to be apoplexy, of which it appears Count CRUVELLI had had previous admonitions.

THE POPE AT SANTA CROCE.

Sunday afternoon the Pope went to the church of Santa Croce, in Gerusalemme, to take part in the services, and as it was a beautiful afternoon, there was a large crowd of pedestrians, numerous carriages, the Swiss Guard with other soldiers, and half a dozen Cardinals. As the Papal *cortége* turned the angle from the fine front of St. John Lateran and came up the broad avenue leading to the Santa Croce, the sight was quite an imposing one. First came a mounted *batta strada* to clear the way, then two or three of the *guardia nobile*, and after them eight or ten more accompanying the red and gilt carriage with four black horses—a postillion riding the leader—which contained the Pope and two of his attendants, a second carriage and four following with others of his household. Leaving his carriage at a side entrance to the church, which was heavily draped with red and gold, the Pope, all in white, was received by a Cardinal in red robes, who kissed his hand and escorted him into the church through the files of kneeling soldiery. A faint attempt at a "*Viva Pio Nono!*" was made, but it did not elicit any general response, though the Pope's personal popularity is undoubtedly great. The services, which to Protestants seem tedious and unmeaning, were protracted for more than an hour, and then getting into his carriage again, the holy father drove back to the Vatican, the bells of the innumerable churches ringing as he passed, and the people kneeling in the streets, which were all ablaze with the rays of the setting sun, while the distant hills were pink and blue and purple and gold. Another interesting sight I saw some days ago in the gorgeous Church of St. Paul *fuori le mura*, when a Benedictine monk took his first vows. Thanks to the courtesy of a prominent member of the Order, Father SMITH, Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Propaganda College, I was well placed to see the ceremony, which, though occupying altogether some three hours, I was glad to have seen.

In the centre of an open semi-circular chapel at the end of the long nave, some distance back of the high altar, the head of the Order, a mitred abbot, was seated in a gilt chair, while the brethren, some thirty or forty in number, in their dark gowns, were ranged on benches along the sides. After a long service, during which the abbot was vested and unvested, until at last he was arrayed in his most gorgeous robes, with his silver crozier in his hands, the new brother was brought in and knelt in front of his superior. He was a Sicilian, apparently not over 40 years old, with a good head and pleasant, intelligent face. The ceremony of initiation was then proceeded with according to the prescribed ritual, the only portions of which that were specially noticeable being the signing of the new monk's name to the vow of obedience, which was handsomely engrossed on a square parchment and shown in turn to the abbot and each one of the brethren, that they might witness the signature; and then the ceremony of burial, typical of the new brother's renunciation of the world, which was thus performed: A square piece of carpet was placed on the marble floor of the church, midway between the high altar and the chapel, with a cushion at one end, upon which the new monk extended himself and was covered with a black pall, a tall lighted candle being at his head with another at his feet. The burial service was then sung over him, and after that was finished a resurrection chant followed, at the conclusion of which the pall was lifted, the buried monk was raised from the dead, and being conducted to the abbot, received the kiss of brotherhood, which was also given to him by each one of the brethren in turn. This completed the ceremony of initiation, and after a few more religious services the procession was formed with the cross-bearer, boys bearing candles, the brethren two and two, and the abbot with his attendants, and so walked out of the church, the new monk on his knees being left behind to finish his prayers and meditations. After a while he, too, disappeared, but I saw him shortly afterward in one of the inclosed chapels, where, with the rest of the brethren, he was engaged in a fresh religious exercise; but of this there had been already more than enough for my ignorant ears, and I came out into the bright sunshine speculating as to the causes which would have led a man in the prime of life, whose appearance denoted more than ordinary sense and feeling, at this period of the world's history, to take upon himself the vows, and live the life of a Benedictine, or any other monk! *Quien sabe? Quilo sa!*

RENOUNCING THE WORLD.

And yet we have a still more striking instance here in the case of an Englishman of aristocratic connections, who has renounced the brilliant life of the gayest London society for the austere existence and the rigid rules of the Dominican brotherhood. Hon. G. LANE FOX has for some time been admitted as a novice of that order, and in the monastery of Santa Sabina is preparing himself by the severest penances for the strictest future monastic career, as represented by the Carthusians, or the order of La Trappe monks.

The festivities at Florence have drawn thither a number of the Roman aristocracy, especially of those sympathizing with the Liberal Party, and the authorities here have freely granted the necessary passports to all who applied for them. Thus the Doria, the Barberini, the Teano, Palavicini, the Fiano, the Buspoli and other princely Roman houses, liberal and otherwise, are all represented at the wedding *fêtes* of the future King and Queen of Italy, for whom a residence at Rome is confidently predicted before many more years. During the life of the present Pope there is little chance of this, but after the death of PIO NONO, who has already reigned twenty-two years, while no one of the successors of St. Peter has filled his chair for over twenty-five years, what may not arrive? Will it rest with Imperial France to decide.

W. G. K.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

From Berlin to Canton St. Gallen—The Prussians and Frankfort-on-the-Main—German Railroads—The Town of Friedrichshafen—Lincoln Hill—A Glimpse of Prince and Princess Salm-Salm.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CASTLE WIGGIN, CANTON ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

I have not seen a newspaper for a whole week, and in fact have scarcely missed it. I was perfectly satisfied with looking now and then in a St. Gallen little local sheet, where the whole politics of the world are discussed in some twenty or thirty lines. From that source I had at least the assurance that war was not yet commenced; that the Emperor NAPOLEON had not abdicated in favor of a Republican Government, and that Count BISMARCK was still alive, wide awake and busy with the Reichstag and Zoll Parliament. To speak the truth, the Bismarck matter is all supposition, for neither his name nor that of the North German Confederation, nor that of Prussia appeared even once in the St. Gallen papers. I never imagined that such political innocence existed in Switzerland, but am very glad it does exist, for it robs me of my knowledge of continental affairs for the time being, and enables me to write of my journey from Germany hither, an account of which may be more acceptable than a mere summary of political events.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Leaving Berlin between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., I arrived next morning between 9 and 10 o'clock in Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is nearly a year since I left that city, and I expected that the people there would be soon reconciled to their fate; but that is by no means the case. On the contrary, the hatred against Prussia has become still more intense. In a former letter I developed the causes of this hatred, and though the Prussian officers there do all in their power to avoid giving any offence, the Frankfort citizens treat them everywhere with that passive dislike, and even contempt, which embitters the more, as it does not furnish any cause for severe measures. If in a restaurant an officer sits at a table where citizens sit, these quietly take their bottles and glasses and move to another table. Is a coffee-house much frequented by Prussian officers, the citizen customers stay away altogether. The officers are invited to no private balls or parties, and if they visit public balls they have to dance with the ladies of their own set. In a word, the ladies of Frankfort often behave to the Prussian officers about in the same manner as the ladies of the South did to our soldiers during the war. To expostulate with them about the uselessness and foolishness of their behavior is quite useless, and serves only to make them still more ill-humored and unreasonable. Many of these Frankfort patriots would prefer even LOUIS NAPOLEON to King WILLIAM. This King has been several times in Frankfort and tried his best to reconcile the people by his amiability, but in vain. He actually did not get one single hurrah from a true Frankforter, and had to be satisfied with the official cheers. It was said that he intended to make Baron ROTHSCHILD a Prince on account of his princely possessions within the Prussian monarchy, and in order to flatter the old Reichstaedters by the elevation of their principal representative; but in this latter respect he would be quite mistaken. The Frankfort Christians laugh at it, and say "a Jew remains a Jew, whatever title you may give him." The man has really no other merit but his money; and the Jews are afraid that ROTHSCHILD will become a Christian. I really think Frankfort is a hopeless case, and that an age will be required to make its citizens good Prussians.

The private soldiers are, however, not at all disliked in Frankfort; on the contrary, all people agree that they are very well educated men, and behave in a very becoming manner. I have spoken with several people in whose houses private soldiers were quartered, and all agreed in praising them. It is not the Prussian who is hated; it is the Government and its spirit illustrated in the Prussian officers.

To proceed from Frankfort-on-the-Main to Switzerland one may go either by way of Carlsruhe to Basel, or by way of Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen. As I had to meet American friends on the Lake of Constance, I had to take the latter route, which branches off at Bruchsal, a place reputed for its House of Correction, organized after the Pennsylvania system, and in which those patriots who in 1849 defended the German Constitution were once confined. I could not help shuddering when I looked at that place, and was really glad when I left it very early in the morning.

As partial as Americans are to everything they have at home, they cannot help admitting that the railroads in Europe, and especially in Germany, are far more comfortable than those in our country, and that the whole system is organized in a more orderly and proper manner. Everything works with the regularity of clockwork. I therefore must confess that I was by no means agreeably surprised when I had at Bruchsal to enter a car built exactly after the American fashion, with the exception, however, that it was divided into three classes, as in all parts of Europe. These cars have been adopted throughout Wurtemberg, and I see them also in Switzerland. In most of them the seats are arm chairs, but I had the bad luck to travel with a train where the seats were made to be overturned and were just as uncomfortable for sleeping purposes as their originals at home. To pass a night on such a seat, especially on the second night of your travels, is one of the most unpleasant of things. These seats may do very well in the daytime, but they are not intended for use at night, and when they adopted them in Wurtemburg they ought also to have had sleeping-cars. I hear that these will be constructed, and also a restaurant car, which would be a great improvement.

WURTEMBURG.

Wurtemburg is a splendid country. Every inch of it is highly cultivated, and numerous villages, all of them with churches which have stood for centuries, are to be seen from the road, mostly imbedded in clusters of trees. Before sunrise we passed a rather steep fortified hill, with large, gloomy-looking buildings on the top; it was the Hohenasperg, a stronghold used as a State prison, in which many men, dear to Germany and known in history and literature, had to pine away the best years of their lives for uttering a word or displeasing a mistress of one of the masters of Wurtemberg. This country is also known to Germans as the Schwaben country, and its inhabitants are not held in high reputation for their wit, for very stupid deeds are popularly called *Schwabenstreiche*, or Suabian tricks. It is also a popular saying that a Suabian gets his full reason only with his fortieth year, which age, therefore, is called the *Schwabenalter*. I do not know the reason of this prejudice against the Suabians, for in modern times it has not been justified at all, as some of the most distinguished men of Germany are Suabians by birth.

Stuttgart, the residence of the King of Wurtemberg, is a fine city, surrounded by hills crowned with old castles. The next station is Cannstadt, a very agreeable watering-place, which is noted for its good and cheap living. But you can find all these particulars in *Murray*, so I shall only point out on the road the very large fortress of Ulm, one of the newest and strongest in Germany. Americans have no idea of such a fortress, and generally imagine it to be something like Fortress Monroe, which, however, would scarcely be called a fort in Europe. Even a fortress of the second or third rank, like that of Rastadt, consists of three or four large forts, each three or four times as large as the American one I refer to, and all connected by immense ramparts. This fortress of Ulm was built only a few years ago, in order to protect Germany against France. Rastadt was built with a similar intent. The wars under the First NAPOLEON showed that the Black Forest did not offer sufficient protection to the country. In modern warfare Generals are not afraid of leaving unconquered small fortresses of the enemy in their rear, and these are therefore only of some importance as *places d'armes* or depots for provisions. Far different is it with fortresses like those of Coblenz, Cologne, Mayence, Rastadt and Ulm, which require a garrison of about 30,000 to 40,000 men each. To leave such an army in one's rear is impossible, and even to keep this garrison within the walls an army of 50,000 would be required; while for a siege 100,000 men would not be too many.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

I arrived about 10 o'clock P. M. at Friedrichshafen, a Wurtembergian town situated on the beautiful lake of Constance or Bodansee, the largest of Swiss lakes, with the river Rhine flowing through it. From Friedrichshafen steamers go at different hours to Bregentz, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance and other places situated on the lake, the waves of which wash the shores of Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Switzerland. The passage to Rorschach takes about an hour, and on the arrival of the steamer the train is already in waiting, and brings you to Zurich, Luzern, Berne and Basel, &c. People who go to Switzerland sometimes imagine they will see glaciers and chamois on entering that country, and are perhaps disappointed with the view from Rorschach. Facing the lake and looking to the north, a splendid sheet of water lies before you, as blue and as beautiful as you can see in the world, and teeming with steamers and boats. On the other side of the lake you behold a range of blue hills, and close to the lake are numerous towns and villages. Looking toward the east, where the Rhine enters the lake, and where the low south bank of the river projects into it, you see in the distance snow-covered mountains (Vorarlberge) about six thousand feet in height. To the west, looking along the lake toward the old City of Constance, which belongs to Baden, you see on its southern shore, and on three necks of land far projecting into the lake, Romanshorn, Arbon and Bad Horn. On turning and looking south you behold behind Rorschach a rather high hill, dotted with villas and houses, and beautifully green. In fact, this whole long slope is one splendid orchard, covered with vineyards and meadows and fruit trees of all kinds.

This Rorschach is only called a village, but it is an important place and has been such for centuries. In history it is referred to in the seventh century under the Latin name of Rorsacum. It belongs to the Canton of St. Gallen, and was formerly ruled by the powerful abbots of that place. One of them had in 1609 a very important linen trade, and many Italians were engaged in it. Some of them became very rich, and the beautifully and richly carved faces of some old houses in Rorschach show the opulence of the tenants. This trade is still flourishing, while throughout the Canton of St. Gallen, most beautiful embroidery is made. I saw yesterday some embroidered handkerchiefs in the hands of a peddler, and among them was one more beautiful than any ever shown me, and which would cost our fair countrywomen in Paris over five hundred francs; here it was to be had for sixty, or about twelve dollars in gold. In Rorschach is one of the largest corn-markets in Switzerland, and on landing you become aware of it, when you behold a beautiful corn-house, built in the middle of the last century by an Italian architect, by order of the Abbot GUGGER. Among other fine buildings, the most prominent is a very large Catholic church.

Though you find at one or two hours' distance far more wild, romantic spots, many visitors, attracted by the peaceable and lovely grandeur of the scenery, stay here a week or two. This place offers, indeed, many advantages. In a few hours and for a few francs one may visit the principal places in Switzerland, and again return here, where living is so much cheaper than in towns in the usual train of tourists. There are in Rorschach four or five very good hotels. I selected the Hotel Garni, from the door of which the train starts, and which is only about thirty paces distant from the lake. From the large balcony of my very fine front room the view is most beautiful. Though you pay only five francs for lodging, breakfast and dinner, you get here a dinner as excellent as anybody could wish, and cannot understand how it is possible that the landlady can furnish it at so low a price. In the lake you catch the most excellent fish, especially large trout, to be found near the entrance to the Rhine. Near Romanshorn is to be had a fish called *felgen*, which is peculiar to this lake. Wine is ridiculously cheap, and if you spend two or three francs for a bottle you are looked upon as very extravagant; for common table wine only costs one franc. As I intended to stay in this part of the country for a longer time, together with some friends who found the hotel rather too noisy, we looked out for a private house in the neighborhood. We walked to Arbon through a country like a garden, reminding me of Staten Island. We passed Bad Horn, a large hotel on the lake, where many people live in the Summer to enjoy the cold water cure and to drink whey. Arbon is one of the oldest places in Switzerland; the Romans called it Arbor Felix, because here the first fruit-trees in Switzerland were planted. There is a very old tower, the building of which is ascribed to JULIUS CÆSAR. From a garden on the lake, belonging to a hotel, one has a fine view of the Saentis glaciers, which are 8,000 feet in height.

During our hunt for a lodging on the slope of the Rorschach Hill, we came upon the Castle of Wartegg, which once belonged to the Duchess of Parma, now deceased. It is the finest estate in the whole canton, and well worth seeing. Having no time to spare we did not go inside, and only walked around in the fine but rather neglected park. Higher up stands the old Castle of Wartensee, a stately building.

LINCOLN HILL.

Inquiring as to our way, we were agreeably surprised to hear the name of Lincoln Hill. It was awfully hot, but our patriotism and curiosity were not to be influenced by the weather, and after having climbed up a considerable height we came to a new house, which had on its gable a largue statue of good Old Abe. It is true, it is a rather primitive statue, consisting of nothing but a carved board painted gray one side. Our President stands there holding in his hands a broken chain. The view from this house, which was not finished yet, is most splendid. The place belongs to a gentleman of Rorschach named MUELLER, who seems to be a true republican and tries his best to make the names of the heroes of liberty of other countries popular in his own. On returning from Lincoln Hill to Rorschach we passed Garibaldi Hill, where we saw a whole row of houses, all belonging to Mr. MUELLER, which were named after GARIBALDI and the most renowned heroes of Swiss history. Primitive presentments of these men were located on the roofs of all these houses.

Passing through a beautiful valley or ravine, at the bottom of which a fresh little rivulet warbled along, we came to a castle with a round tower, which seemed to be inhabited. After some little trouble we were admitted by a friendly old woman, who told us that this was Castle Wiggen, and belonging to the family of HOFFMANN, dwelling in St. Gallen. The female warder was very willing to show us the interior of the castle, and we were so much pleased with it that we resolved to try whether its owner would not rent us some rooms in it. I therefore wrote to that gentleman, who is a member of the Government of the Canton St. Gallen, and as he happened to know my name and whereabouts, he was kind enough to come over and to place the castle at our disposal for the trifling rent of six francs a day, linen, plate, silver, &c., included.

A minute description of this interesting place would perhaps be interesting to American readers, but as I have already occupied so much space I shall be brief. The house is built of solid stone, lies about a hundred feet above the lake on the slope, and is three hundred paces distant from the water. We have three very large rooms, from the windows of which is to be seen the most splendid view of the beautiful lake and surroundings. Looking down we see the tops of blooming trees, while birds of all kinds give us a concert all the day long.

My room is called the Winter room. Toward the south it has two very large arched windows, which are separated from each other by a curious stone column, on the top of which are carved in stone the coats of arms of the builder, a nobleman named SOHLABERITZ, and of his wife; a stone scroll above them bears the date 1582. Another and smaller arched window opens toward the east. The room is painted in a manner which must have been considered quite wonderful three centuries ago, for there are marvelous exotic landscapes, trees, flowers, birds and monkeys. Painted boxes and curious cupboards are fixed to the walls, and are opened by keys of curious workmanship. The lock on my door, however, would delight a practical locksmith, for it is extremely simple and substantial.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS SALM-SALM.

My companions in this interesting castle are people with whom I became acquainted in America, and who acquired in later times a very well deserved fame by their excellent behavior in Mexico, Prince and Princess SALM-SALM. The Prince was first Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, who loved him very much and had the utmost confidence in him. He was placed in another prison when his efforts to secure the escape of the Emperor were discovered. He was after that watched so carefully that he was unable to carry out any of his plans. The adventures of the Princess are really marvelous, and one cannot but admire her courage, energy and cleverness. Had the foreign Ministers behaved a little better, and not to the last moment imagined that JUAREZ would not dare to shoot MAXIMILIAN, the Princess would have succeeded in saving his life. These gentlemen refused to countersign a check of MAXIMILIAN's for $200,000, which were to be paid to two Colonels after MAXIMILIAN had made good his escape. Then MAXIMILIAN wrote a check himself, made payable by the Imperial family in Vienna; but the payment appeared doubtful to one of the Colonels, and he betrayed the attempt of Princess SALM-SALM. The Princess has that check still in her possession, and will, of course, keep it as a keepsake. She is now busy preparing her diary for publication, and it will be extremely interesting, though a great many persons will not like it. The Princess speaks rather free, and has no reason whatever to flatter anybody. Her noble and heroic behavior in Mexico has secured for her here a very flattering reception. Her husband is writing a history of the siege of Querétaro, which will also be published. He brought with him a great many relics of MAXIMILIAN; among others a piece of his blood-stained sash, and a large piece of his beard, and even a portion of the poor Emperor's heart, which he preserved in a small bottle.

The Harvard and Oxford Boat Race.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 4.

The letters printed below show that the Harvard crew mean to make a race if generous concession will avail to secure it, even to giving up for the time the much-desired test of the different systems. The Oxford crew of 1868, it will be seen, cannot accept or decline a challenge for a race in 1869 because a year will change the crew; but they say they will row Harvard this year under the challenge for 1869. It is not probable, however, that the Harvard crew will allow their pluck to exceed their discretion so far as to risk the issue under such disadvantages, and we presume that they will adhere to the terms of their challenge. The following are the letters:

CAMBRIDGE, April 20, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of the Harvard University Crew, we hereby challenge the Oxford University Crew to row a three-mile straight-away race at Lynn, in Norfolk, on the Ouse, some time between the 15th of August and 1st of September, 1869, subject to the conditions which you proposed for a race this year, viz.:

1. The race to be rowed over a fair course of three miles without turning.
2. Each boat to contain eight rowers and a coxswain.
3. The exact time and date to be mutually agreed on by Captains of respective crews.

CAMBRIDGE, April 30, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: We ask you to excuse the liberty we have taken in naming the time and place of the race. The course we know to be acceptable to you, since you proposed it for a race this year, and we are unwilling to row on the Thames, where so much depends on a perfect knowledge of the currents and bends in the river, and where there are so many small boats to obstruct the course. We have named the earliest time at which it would be possible for us to prepare for a race in our Summer vacation. A change in the time of our vacation will enable us to row two weeks earlier in 1869 than we could have done this year. We send the challenge at this early period because the adoption of your method of steering will necessitate such changes in our boats and system of rowing that we think it but fair that we should have a year to prepare for the race. You will therefore oblige us by sending a speedy and decisive answer.

S. V. R. THAYER, President,
A. P. LORING,
W. H. SIMMONS,
R. C. WATSON,
G. W. HOLDREGE,
Committee Harvard Boat Club.

To the President and Committee of the Oxford University Boat Club.

OXFORD, May 16, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 30. Had your challenge been to row a race against the Oxford eight on the terms you mention *next* September, we should have had much pleasure in accepting it; though (as we mentioned at the commencement of our former correspondence) it would be very difficult for us to get together a crew at a time when the members of our club have been for more than two months separated. As, however, your challenge is to row a race in September, 1869, we do not see how we can accept it or decline it, as it affects our successors and not ourselves. A year makes a great difference in our club, and in all probability no member of our present committee will be at Oxford in 1869. Considering that a call upon our eight to row a match besides the annual one against Cambridge is entirely unprecedented, we are in this difficulty—that by accepting your challenge we should pledge our successors to do that which, when the time arrived, they might be either unable or unwilling to carry out. We can only answer for ourselves, and accept a challenge to race in the *present* year; but as regards a race in September, 1869, we think the best plan will be to let the matter stand over till the early part of next year, when (if you are still in the same mind) you can renew your challenge to the committee which will have succeeded us, and they will be able to answer for themselves.

We are, gentlemen, yours obediently,
FRANK WILLAN, President,
W. W. WOOD, Secretary.
For Committee Oxford University Boat Club.

To the President and Committee Harvard University Boat Club.

The Story About Drunken Women—Letter from Dr. Albert Day.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 28.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

The report of the temperance lecturer (at Springfield, O.,) who stated "that the Asylum at Binghamton, N. Y., contained 1,300 rich men's daughters, who had been sent there to be treated, 150 ministers, 400 doctors and 600 lawyers," is as far from the truth as anything could be. The story has been the rounds of the papers, not only of this country but of Europe. It has been denied time and again, but temperance lecturers will continue to repeat it. There has never been a female patient admitted to this Asylum. There have been fifteen or twenty applications for the admission of females during the past year, and most of these were opium cases. During the last eleven years I have been in charge of an inebriate asylum (ten years in Boston and one year here,) and am well satisfied that the percentage of drunken women in our country is very small indeed. When there is one, it is an anomaly, and quite as rare as high crimes of any kind.

But the statement of this lecturer as above reported is so preposterous and absurd that any common mind will reject it at once. This Asylum is devoted exclusively to men, and there are now sixty-six (66) patients here, the largest number ever in the asylum. During the past year one hundred and sixty have been admitted here, and of that number three were ministers, four were doctors and five lawyers. So by this you can see how near the truth are these stories. This is bad enough, but for the honor of our country and the hope of Christian civilization, don't let us publish to the world such abominable statements as the above. Very truly yours,

ALBERT DAY.

Statistics of the Cotton Manufacture.

From the Providence Journal, June 4.

Those of our readers who are interested in cotton manufacture are aware that a few months since a "National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters" was formed, of which AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., is President. One of the objects of the Association is to collect statistical information relating to the growth and manufacture of cotton, especially such as will tend to show the progress of its various branches, both at home and abroad. In pursuance of this object, HENRY LIPPITT, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, has been designated to procure the particulars relative to the cotton manufacture in Rhode Island and report the same, for the purpose of having it published, with similar reports from other States, in the proceedings of the Association. Mr. LIPPITT has accordingly prepared a circular covering a few simple questions, which if answered, as they undoubtedly will be, fully and accurately, will enable him to report the desired information in a manner that will give our State her just eminence in this important manufacturing interest. We cannot doubt that all our manufacturers will give the matter immediate and favorable consideration, and take pride in making the returns as full and complete as possible. Mr. LIPPITT says in his circular:

"This Association has been formed for the purpose of promoting the interests both of the producers and consumers of cotton; and one of the most obvious means of attaining this end is to collect reliable statistics of the amount of cotton produced and the amount consumed, so as to insure greater regularity and uniformity in prices, and give to all interested accurate information of the sources and amounts, both of the supply and the demand. It is believed that the information thus obtained will not only tend to check the great fluctuations in the trade that have operated so disastrously during the past few years, but that it will also bring together in greater harmony the producers and consumers, and show that the interests of each, hitherto considered antagonistic, are really identical."

Accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad—Narrow Escape of Passengers.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, June 2.

A terrible accident occurred to the down mail and passenger train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, one mile south of Whitaker's Station. While proceeding along on schedule time, and when just over an embankment some twenty feet high, the engineer observed that a rail was misplaced on the track. He immediately blew his whistle and shut down the engine, but could not check its speed sufficiently to prevent the accident. The engine and tender, second and third-class cars and ladies' coach all were tumbled down the embankment and literally smashed. The sleeping car alone remained on the track, and to this the ladies' coach was held by the coupling pins, and greater damage prevented. The engine was turned wheels in the air, and is seriously damaged. The engineer, Mr. JOHN HOWLETT, escaped without injury. Capt. GEO. MORRISON, the conductor, was in the second-class car, and also escaped unhurt. The passengers and train hands also escaped as by a miracle, no serious injury having been sustained by any one. On the whole, the escape of all on board was wonderful. The removal of the rail which caused the accident was evidently the work of some malicious scoundrel.

Senators from the South.

The Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* writes as follows under date of the 1st instant.

It is understood here that the Senators from South Carolina will be Dr. MACKEY, of Charleston, and Col. ROBINSON, of Columbia, or a young lawyer from the western part of the State—a Mr. RUSSELL.

In North Carolina, Gen. ABBOTT, of Wilmington, formerly of New-Hampshire, will be one Senator, and Gen. DOUGHERTY, a native of the State, probably the other.

In Georgia, FOSTER BLODGETT, of Augusta, will in all probability be one of the Senators, and considerable fears are felt that the other may be the ex-rebel Governor, JOSEPH C. BROWN. Col. H. P. FARROW and J. T. DEMING, both sterling men, are running against him.

In Florida, a Col. OSBORNE is to be elected for the longer term, and it is believed Col. HART, a native of the State, and always a Radical Unionist, will be the other.

In Louisiana, Judge DURELL is the most likely to be elected. THOMAS J. DURANT, who was compelled to leave the State after the New-Orleans massacre, has recently returned. He will be a candidate. It is to be hoped he will be elected. If these two gentlemen are sent here from Louisiana, that State will have the ablest and most upright men of all their reconstructed associates.

An Incident of Memorial Day.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier*, in its account of the decoration of soldiers' graves in that city on the 30th ult., says a wreath of flowers, accompanied by a note from a little girl about ten years of age was exhibited. The note was addressed to Col. LEAMING, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and was as follows:

Col. LEAMING: Will you please put this wreath upon some rebel soldier's grave? My dear papa is buried at Andersonville, and perhaps some little girl will be kind enough to put a few flowers upon his grave. JENNIE VERNON.

The reading of the note created a profound impression, and the wreath was deposited upon the grave of an unknown rebel soldier—the only one remaining in the cemetery.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, in announcing that he has become the editor of the Louisville *Courier*, says that the paper "will in no respect change its advocacy of those principles of free government which were inherited from our fathers, and which are so seriously endangered by a revolution still in progress." He adds that whatever may be his deficiencies in other respects, his past acts have at least given proof of his sincerity, and have shown that motives of patriotism were not subordinated to a feeling of self-interest.

The Louisville *Courier* doesn't fancy the "Pendleton escort" idea, and remarks thereon: "There is a *clique* in Cincinnati who are doing serious injury to Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, by their efforts to force his nomination for President by the Democratic National Convention. They will not permit reason or argument, but seem determined, even at the peril of certain defeat, to bully their plans through."

Gov. HANCOCK was the first Governor of Massachusetts who exercised the veto power. He, in February, 1792, vetoed a resolve of the Legislature, which was passed "for dissolving the bond of matrimony" between certain parties. The reason which he assigned was, that by the statute of 1785 exclusive authority to grant divorces was conferred on the Supreme Judicial Court.

The Nashville *Gazette* urges the President to issue a proclamation of general amnesty, which, it says, public sentiment demands. It asks: "Why should JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Kentucky's idol, be an exile and a wanderer in foreign lands when the scratch of ANDREW JOHNSON's pen could relieve him of his disabilities and restore him to his friends?"

The Baltimore *Gazette* says that the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK by the Democrats will be a grievous if not a suicidal mistake. It urges the nomination of Mr. PENDLETON.

A Labor Union State Convention, to nominate a State ticket, is called to meet in Detroit, Mich., June 10. It is designed as an auxiliary to the Democrats.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* says "strange names" are suggested for Democratic acceptance for both the first and second offices in the Government.

The Boston correspondent of a Chicago paper alludes to Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., as the apostle of common sense in the State Legislature.

The Michigan Republican State Convention, to nominate electors and State officers, is to be held in Detroit on Wednesday, July 1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The report of the release of SULLIVAN and PIGOTT, the Dublin editors, is incorrect. PIGOTT is still in duress.

Dispatches from Abyssinia report a probability that the British troops would reach the shores of the Red Sea by June 1. The captives had arrived at Suez.

The American squadron is at anchor in the port of Brest.

The Pope has sent a recruiting agent to the United States. GARIBALDI has written to this Government, urging it to discourage the project.

Later news from Central Asia is confirmatory of the intelligence of the Russian victories, and adds that the Czar's troops have taken Samaracand.

The steamship *Weser*, from Bremen May 23 and Southampton May 26, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. GORHAM, the newly elected Secretary, was sworn into office. The bill for the admission of the Southern States was taken up and discussed during the entire session, without a vote being taken. The report of the Conference Committee on the Arkansas bill was received and agreed to. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

Several private land claims were disposed of in the House. A resolution was adopted tendering the use of the Chamber of the House to the Chinese Embassy for a public reception on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock. A number of bills granting pensions were passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the discussion on the Tax bill. When the Committee rose at 5 o'clock, fifty-three sections, or about one-fifth of the whole bill, had been considered and agreed to. The Conference Committee on the Arkansas bill submitted a report, which Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay on the table. While the vote was being taken on this motion the House adjourned, without disposing of the report.

GENERAL.

In consequence of the alleged disappearance of EDWARD CARTER, one of the parties indicted for the State-street frauds in Boston, three others who were implicated with him were yesterday brought before the Court, and their bail increased from $10,000 to $20,000.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a system of wharfage has been established at Fortress Monroe for all goods for private parties landed on the Government wharf at that place. The fund thus created will be used for the purpose of keeping the wharf in repair. The Government has heretofore kept the wharf in repair at a heavy cost.

J. H. MORSE was robbed of $3,000 in Louisville, Ky., on Friday night. No clue has been obtained to the robbers.

A man named McADAMS was taken out of a store at Chapel Hill, Marshall County, Tenn., on the 1st inst., by a company of men disguised as Kuklux, carried to Duck River bridge, some four miles distant, and, as is supposed, murdered. Next morning there was found on the bridge a quantity of hair, which appears to have been shaved from his head. It is supposed that, after suffering many indignities, he was thrown into the river and drowned. McADAMS was a dentist, a very respectable citizen, and had a wife and three children.

The wife of Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, died on the 4th inst., of consumption.

Rev. Dr. SMITH, President of Dartmouth College, has become exhausted with incessant labor in behalf of the institution for which he has done so much, and will be relieved, for a time, of his routine duties. Rev. Dr. NATHAN LORD, his predecessor in office, is in declining health.

A wealthy citizen of New Albany, Ind., while in Cincinnati the other day, was solicited for a loan of eight thousand dollars by a prominent business man of that city. Not having the money with him, he went back to New Albany, got the amount, returned to Cincinnati and loaned it to his friend. Three or four days later he received a notification that he must file his eight thousand dollar claim, in order to receive his share *pro rata* out of the proceeds of the bankrupt's estate.

FRANKLIN PIERCE is now the only man living who was ever elected to the office of President of the United States.

Rev. Dr. GEO. RAPPALL NOYES, a Unitarian clergyman and a biblical critic of high repute, died in Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday. He was a native of Newburyport, and graduate of Harvard in 1818. Nearly all of his life has been passed as tutor in the college, and professor in the divinity school.

The Trustees of William and Mary College, Virginia, received from England a few weeks since a remittance of $8,000, the accumulated proceeds of a legacy left for the College in 1742 by an English lady by the name of MARGARET WHALEY. The original legacy was £50 sterling, to be applied by the executors of the WHALEY estate to William and Mary College, and has been hitherto unknown or forgotten until accidentally discovered by a lawyer in searching over some old papers.

The Canadian authorities claim to be in possession of information to the effect that the proposed Fenian fairs, at Malone and St. Albans, are simply to cover the massing of Fenian raiders at those points, and say that another invasion is sure to take place by the 29th inst. The Fenian sympathizers in Canada openly boast that within a month the army of the Irish Republic will have a footing in Canada.

The various railroad enterprises in Maine that have been commenced recently are making rapid headway. The European and North American Railway has been graded as far as Lincoln. Bangor proposes to penetrate the Piscataquis Valley by bands of iron, and Belfast intends to do the same, and push on to Moosehead Lake. The Knox and Lincoln road, from Rockland to Bath, has been surveyed, and the work of building will be shortly commenced. This road will cost nearly one million and a half dollars. The Dexter and Newport road is nearly completed, while the Somerset road, from West Waterville to Canatunk Falls, has nearly all its stock taken up. The Portland and Rochester road is getting along well, and the work of grading is nearly finished. Several other roads are projected.

The public debt statement for May, which will be published early this week, will not show any material reduction of the debt, owing to the May interest which was paid out on the five-twenties during the month.

One of the Sabbath Schools in Amhurst, Mass., earnestly discussed last Sunday the question, "Have physicians any right to pray for their daily bread?"

The *Little Western*, a lifeboat, twenty feet long, constructed upon an improved plan, is about to leave Chicago, pass through the lakes and the St. Lawrence to St. Johns, N. F., and thence attempt to cross the Atlantic. The adventurers who propose to pilot the craft are Capt. GARRETT, Prof. LE GENDRE and a third party.

A schooner, chartered by the Pacific Mail Company, has brought back to San Francisco, from the recently-discovered Brooks' Island in the Pacific, 1,000 miles west from the Sandwich Islands, the men who had been placed there and all the stores shipped from San Francisco. It appears that the discovery is not so valuable as it was thought it would be. The Company have, however, left a small quantity of coal there, properly protected from the weather, in case any of their steamers should fall short.

The wheat harvest is commencing in Middle Tennessee, and the yield, it is reported, will be large and excellent in quality.

Two young men and two ladies while rowing on a mill pond at South Bend, Ind., a day or two since, were carried over the dam and all four were drowned.

A Company was recently organized in Sacramento, Cal., for the manufacture of beet-sugar. The capital stock, $100,000, was all subscribed in four days. It is claimed that in California fifty tons of beets can be raised to the acre, while in France, where the manufacture of beet-sugar has proved profitable, but ten tons of roots to the acre can be attained. The climate of the Pacific coast is also said to be much more favorable for the secretion of saccharine matter in beets.

Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister to the United States, has written to the Secretary of State complaining of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada, and says that the coal interests of the Provinces suffer in consequence.

A sensation has been created in San Francisco by a letter from a young lady, formerly Miss WILSON, who spent six or eight months in that city. She married a young Frenchman whom she had known in New-York, and who stood very well in society. She went with her husband to Paris, where his parents denied the validity of the marriage on the ground that he was not twenty-five years old when the ceremony was performed and he had not obtained the consent of his father, and also on the ground that the bans were not published, as required by the French law.

ROMERO is *en route* for this City.

Mexican advices report an encounter between Government forces and Campeachy Indians. The troops are said to have been defeated, and only two men out of seven hundred are said to have escaped death.

A report comes from the Plains to the effect that the Cheyenne Indians had attacked the Kaws on the reservation of the latter in Kansas. The military authorities at Fort Riley had refused to interfere, and some of the citizens of Junction City had gone to the scene of conflict.

The Board of Education in Troy are taking steps to increase the salary of all their teachers in that city twenty per cent.

Six persons in the family of WILLIAM CISCO, at West Milford, N. J., were poisoned by bad pork last week, from the effects of which two died and the others remain in dangerous conditions.

A dispatch from Idaho says that a band of thirty-five hostile Indians were attacked recently by some scouts sent out by Gen. CROOK, and the entire band killed.

The first concert of the season, yesterday, on the Mall at Central Park, was attended by a large concourse of people.

Yesterday BERNARD HESS, Inspector of Internal Revenue, seized a tobacco manufactory in Green-Point, Long Island, the property of WILLIAM M. SMITH, on a charge that he owed arrears of taxes amounting to $1,4997, and left a keeper in custody of the premises until the tax shall be paid.

EUGENE TAYLOR and N. S. REED, No. 6 Clinton Hall, were held to answer yesterday by Justice MANSFIELD, on a charge of selling false lottery tickets.

JOHN McDERMOTT, a boy twelve years of age, residing at No. 194 Monroe-street, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing blue ink, giving as a reason that his mother did not like him. No serious consequences ensued.

The steamship *Virginia* arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool with nineteen cases of small-pox on board. She was placed in Quarantine and the patients were sent to the Hospital at Blackwell's Island.

The Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of this State closed its deliberations at Irving Hall yesterday, after the transaction of a large amount of business.

The number of deaths in New-York in the week ending yesterday was three hundred and sixty-eight, being sixty less than in the preceding week.

Rev. Mr. SILL, Rector of St. Ambrose Church in this City, has consented to deliver the address upon the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of a monument in memory of the late Police-Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER, which will take place at Cypress Hills Cemetery on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Five men were yesterday held for examination by United States Commissioner OSBORN, charged with running an illicit distillery on the barge *Franklin*, lying in the North River.

The following were the shipments of treasure for Europe yesterday: *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, $423,727; steamship *France*, for Liverpool, $58,000 in gold bars and silver; *Borussia*, for Hamburg, $438,474, making a total of $910,201. This was an unusually large amount.

The Police arrests in this City during the past week were as follows: Saturday, May 30, 284; Sunday, May 31, 174; Monday, June 1, 300; Tuesday, June 2, 306; Wednesday, June 3, 257; Thursday, June 4, 224; Friday, June 5, 252; total, 1,797.

The Reduction of the State Militia.

Upon the whole, although in some cases it will aggrieve mustered-out officers, the reduction of the State National Guard from 50,000 to 30,000 is a wise as well as economical measure. It seems, perhaps, a little hard for the Legislature to cut off 20,000 men from the militia at a swoop, thereby necessitating the disbandment of organizations that have struggled for existence through evil report and good report, and have kept themselves in readiness for duty at times when the militia, by contrast with the volunteer soldiery, were treated with ill-deserved disparagement. It may seem hard, too, and it *is* hard, that officers who have lavished time and money to make their commands efficient, worthy of themselves and of the National Guard, should now be suddenly deprived of their commissions for no fault of their own. However, let the former take consolation from the reflection that it is better for the interests of the militia that it should be smaller and more compact; and the latter from the thought, that, like *Othello*, they "have done the State some service, and they know it."

From the earliest days of the Republic, the great number of militia regiments and companies has been one of the chief causes of decline in the militia systems of every State. Instead of having compact, serviceable organizations, full, picked, and enthusiastic, the spectacle has always been presented of skeleton regiments, with large complements of officers, and a beggarly array of men. That every other man in the rural districts is either Captain or Colonel, is due not only to the popular disposition to brevet even men of peace with military titles, which they, in turn, are not too coy to receive, but also to the fact that the country has always been thickly crowded with militia organizations, more numerous than efficient.

It is doubtful whether there has not been even an undue number of men in the militia service, as well as an undue number of regiments. The original idea of a militia embodying all the male citizens able to carry a musket, brought the whole regular militia system to the ground. The volunteer system, which was built up from its ruins, thirty or forty years ago, has to some extent suffered from the same cause. For, it is clearly better to make the standard of excellence so high that it is an honor to belong to the National Guard, and that the applicants for admission are more numerous than the accepted, than it is to go out into the highways and byways, and beg every male citizen to come in. The effort, hitherto, has in some cases been to recruit anybody that could be recruited, however unfit to perform duty, in order to secure members enough to authorize a distribution of the desired commissions.

Consolidation of fragments of regiments and disbandment of feeble organizations will have a good effect on the whole tone of the National Guard. It will be likely to keep in it what is most valuable, or most needed for service. Besides, the State can now concentrate its attention and aid on thirty thousand men, which before were given to fifty thousand. It has not been willing heretofore to provide properly for the larger number, but doubtless the wants of the smaller will be well met. That no fear need be entertained of the effect of the present reduction is evident from the localities in which it will be made—namely, chiefly in the country. The City regiments, being oftenest called into actual service for riots, &c., and being best provided with means for acquiring efficiency by drills and parades, will be generally retained. Indeed, so compact and flourishing are these, and so promptly assembled, that they could reach the country as quickly, in the very improbable event of a riot or other call, as a local militia could gather its scattered members. Meanwhile, the consciousness of their presence is to the cities a pledge of tranquillity.

The Chinese Mission.

The new policy which the Celestial Empire has inaugurated is unquestionably due to the existence of a greater population within the limits of the empire than it can support. The fact that it had reached this condition was proved by the willingness of the Government to encourage immigration to California. The success in a pecuniary point of view which has attended this movement—reported doubtless to the Chinese by every mail—must have had a powerful effect throughout the entire limits of China. The wide contrast between what can be earned in China and what these industrious people obtain in California, has no doubt stimulated the curiosity of the nation and produced a desire to share in the benefits which a new and immense theatre of industry opens to these heretofore exclusive people. It is no doubt fortunate for the Chinese that at the moment when this new impulse had reached them, they found in our Minister to that nation a man of the stamp of Mr. BURLINGAME—liberal, just and enlightened—and in whom they could bestow confidence without any limit; and although it is gratifying to us to know that an American has been selected as their Ambassador to the civilized nations, yet we must not be misled as to the true objects of this important and curious mission. The Chinese have reached the point when it has become necessary to diffuse their population, and, as no part of the world has one so redundant, it will be to the advantage of the Chinese to embrace any spot which may be opened to their industry; but it is to the United States that they chiefly look for relief.

The question will doubtless be raised for discussion upon what, if upon any terms, we will admit them within our limits.

Although they are patient and reliable laborers, and are now doing immense benefit by work on the Pacific end of the railroad which is being constructed toward Salt Lake, yet they have characteristics deeply imbedded which make them undesirable as a part of our permanent population. Their religion is wholly unlike ours, and they poison and stab. The circumstances would need to be very favorable which would allow of their introduction into our families as servants, and as to mixing with them on terms of social equality that would be out of the question. No improvement of the race could possibly result from the mixture. If their introduction were allowed, they would, as in California, live separately from the residue of the population, and have the distinct set of interests which their isolation would produce. We are quite sure that no Chinaman has been admitted to the rights of citizenship, and probably he has not aspired to that elevation, inasmuch as the terms upon which he was introduced into California looked to a return to his native country. But in the aspects which the case is likely to assume, this right will doubtless be deemed desirable by them, and we cannot suppose it probable that after due examination it will be conceded to this people.

In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, there was a clause which complained of the British Government for the introduction which it encouraged of the negro population into the Colonies, and for the attempt which it was charged had been made to excite the slaves into action against the people among whom they were improperly thrown. This clause was struck out from regard to one or more Southern States which Mr. MADISON alleged wanted more slaves, and from regard to one or more other States which wanted to carry them. If the clause had been adopted, a tendency might have arisen from it such as would have saved us from the war out of which we have just emerged,—due to the immense interests which arose from the opposite policy under which the importation of such persons was partially encouraged. What was within control in 1776, so completely as to have permitted a policy of freedom as the basis of our institutions, grew to such proportions as to influence us to take a different direction. We omitted to crush it in the egg, and it came very near being the means of crushing the government by which it was fostered.

It is very evident that while great advantages have resulted from opening our doors wide, "on golden hinges moving," to the down-trodden of other lands, our institutions are receiving a deep impression from this source. Subjects of anxiety of a very grave character are the result, and these, or some of them, will find their solution in fierce conflicts. But although nothing can be done to correct this evil, and the stream of population will continue to flow to the United States, yet with respect to the people of China we can refuse this boon, inasmuch as they can have no sympathies with us in building up our structure of free government.

Our Naval Construction.

The Congressional inquiries regarding the growth and strength of the navy have called out an official exhibit from the Navy Department of the number of vessels in commission at the opening of the late war, the number added during its progress by purchase and construction, and the number now ready for service. These tables are interesting and instructive.

As nearly as we can make out from these and previous official documents of the Department the sum of $60,000,000, or thereabouts, has been expended in naval construction since April, 1861. This amount does not include guns, stores, ordnance stores, provisions or dock-yard expenses in getting fleets in readiness, nor purchased vessels, nor experiments or office expenses, but has gone simply to the item of construction. The question next arises, what have we got to show for our $60,000,000? One would suppose that, for such an amount, a pretty powerful navy might be exhibited. But the greater part of it seems to have gone for warvessels upon which no reliance can be placed in time of need, and a considerable part of it for confessed failures.

Certainly, but a small portion of the amount was expended on iron-clads. The whole iron-clad fleet which broke down the Confederate iron-clad navy, and rendered such services during the war on our Atlantic coast, besides making a revolution in naval construction, cost only from three to four millions. And the *whole* expenditure for iron-clads on our seaboard, both of the vessels which served during the war and of those since completed, has been but about $17,-000,000.

Where, then, is the balance of $43,000,000? It has been devoted to building wooden ships like those of the *Wampanoag* class, and the *Guerriere*, *Piscataqua* and *Contoocook* classes; to the 47 double-ender ferry-boats; to the 23 6-knot gunboats; to the 20 "light-draughts"—this last, probably, the most ridiculous failure in naval construction on record. To name these fleets is to show a lamentable waste of money in construction. Some of them have utterly broken down, and are useless; and the rest are next to useless for war purposes.

The Secretary, in his last exhibit, gives the numbers of the vessels purchased for blockade-service. It was one of the best strokes of the Department to subsidize those vessels. The navy-built vessels not only did not preserve the blockade, but did very little toward it. Most of them could hardly get out of their own way, much less pursue and capture the enemy. The blockade of the Southern ports was maintained by private-built vessels, drawn from the mercantile service. The navy-built vessels were filled with machinery which stood in the way of their usefulness, and were justly despised by the blockade-runners. The mercantile service cannot afford to make such mistakes as can be made with Government money, when $43,000,000 is at command.

On the whole, there is very little for us to be proud of in our recent record of naval construction, except in the iron-clads, which did their duty well, and are worth the money they cost. The chief part of our expenditure was for fleets which never have rendered any service, and probably never will.

The Case of the Springbok.

The recent cable dispatch from Stockholm, that the Swedish *Aftonblad*, the official newspaper published in that city, declares "the Government of Sweden is forced to protest against the judgment in the case of the bark *Springbok*, by the Supreme Court of the United States, as a bad precedent in maritime law," can hardly be taken in the ordinary sense of a Government "protest." In the first place, the subject-matter is not capable of diplomatic protest, it being an instance of legal adjudication, by which Sweden is as much bound as the United States. Again, the party to whom such a protest is directed could not be our Government, and would not, of course, be the Supreme Court. The latter being a court of final jurisdiction, anything in the nature of an appeal would be impossible. The former could still less be the object of a protest, since it is not the umpire, but is merely one party to a suit, and it would be like a plaintiff presenting a protest to a defendant, or a defendant to a plaintiff, on the result of the trial.

What is most probable is that it is not the Government of Sweden, but certain leading Swedish jurists, versed in international law, and acting as advisers to the Crown, that enter the protest. And the expression of their dissent is directed not to our Government, or to the Supreme Court, but to the world at large, to prevent any undue inference of perfect acquiescence in the decision. For, undoubtedly, the precedent of a maritime court, so far as influential at all, is influential in one country as well as in another, and jurists in Sweden or Great Britain are as much interested in it as those of the United States, and that whether Swedish or British property is or is not involved in the particular issue. The "protest" might as well have come, for that matter, from jurists in France.

It being clear, therefore, that no international diplomatic issue is involved, but a simple protest of a jurisconsult expressed through the columns of an official newspaper, the next question is, to what this dissent may refer. It may refer to any one of a number of points. The case itself was stated in the TIMES early last year, and the decision of the Court reported in full, about a twelvemonth ago. It came up on appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, where the counsel had immediately invoked into the original hearing of the case the proofs taken in two other cases on the docket, tending to show that these vessels, (the *Gertrude* and *Stephen Hart*,) which were taken while running the blockade, were owned or chartered by the same persons who owned the *Springbok*. Hence, the protest may be against allowing this technical irregularity in the rules of proceeding in prize, instead of hearing the case first on the ship's documents and the preparatory proofs—an irregularity which the Supreme Court admitted, but for which it refused to reverse the decision of the Court below.

Or, the dissent may be from the doctrine that, in a neutral ship, (the *Springbok* was a British bark,) where the cargo is condemned as contraband of war, the ship, on the other hand, may, if chartered in good faith, escape being charged with the destination of the cargo. Or, finally, the dissent may be on the broad ground that neither cargo nor ship could be rightly seized and confiscated while passing between two neutral ports—in this case from London to Nassau—on the ground that it was ultimately destined for the hostile belligerent. Either of these two last positions would afford interesting discussions, upon principles very important to the mercantile community. But our object has been, just now, merely to indicate the private and unofficial character of the alleged "protest of the Government of Sweden."

Austria and the Concordat.

The Emperor of Austria is reported to have announced that he gave the Imperial assent to the Civil Marriage bill, and other measures recently passed by the Reichsrath, because the only alternative course open to him would have been abdication. In other words, he considers it his duty to carry out the formally expressed will of the Austrian people, he admits that will, thus expressed, to be morally supreme, and physically irresistible, and he thus justifies his action in assenting to what is virtually the death-blow of the Concordat, that instrument of ecclesiastical tyranny so jealously cherished by the Holy See and the Austrian hierarchy. If the Austrian people, without violence or threats of violence, and without the slightest departure from constitutional forms, can thus set aside its most obnoxious and yet most vital provisions, its total abrogation by the same means cannot be far distant. Since the spasmodic revolutionary movement of twenty years ago, the Austrian people have been more thoroughly subjected to the direct and unfettered power of the Papacy than any other. In Rome itself, French protection has proved as much a check on that power as a support. In Spain, the mass of the people submit to it voluntarily. But Austria, which has always protested against the establishment of an absolute ecclesiastical *imperium in imperio*, has hitherto had to submit to a state of things in which the entire power of the Government was placed without reserve at the disposal of a priesthood acting under direct orders from Rome, and bound to respect no others. It was manifest from the day that Austria took the first step in her advance toward constitutional government that this could not last, and she is to be congratulated on the firmness and moderation displayed by her people and the wisdom with which the Emperor has acquiesced in their constitutional demands.

The cable dispatch adds that the Emperor's explanation is "intended to soften the resentment of the Pope for the violation of the Concordat." We doubt if the Pope and the ecclesiastics who dictated the Concordat can derive much satisfaction from such an explanation. The Emperor has been placed in a trying position, for while the majority of his Catholic subjects have determined to throw off foreign ecclesiastical domination, a large class of them—including probably those of his own household—still shrink from open resistance to or neglect of the mandates of the Holy See. For them his explanation is evidently intended. But the announcement that a Catholic people have repudiated priestly pretentions when they interfere with civil rights, and that a Catholic sovereign has refused to place himself in opposition to the popular will, cannot be welcome, or even soothing, news at Rome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It must be rather discouraging to the Presidential friends of Chief Justice CHASE on the one side, and on the other to those Democrats who have rather leaned toward that gentleman as the only candidate promising them a hope of success, to read at the same time his language to Mr. HARRIS, of North Carolina, and the utterances of such authoritative Democratic organs as the Boston *Post*. Mr. CHASE says that, if the Democratic Party will come up to his platform in support of the principle of Universal Suffrage, he is in the hands of his friends. The *Post* says that, in the coming canvass, all issues must be ignored save the single proposition, "Whether or not this is a White Man's Government?" Evidently there is a great gulf fixed between those extremes. Who shall bridge it?

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic are spending a great deal of money in a decoration of the graves of Union soldiers all over the country. When such tributes are the spontaneous offering of popular gratitude, nothing can be more touching or more beautiful. But when they are done "By Order" of the military head of a political organization, they appear in a totally different light. To take the practical view of it, one would think that the time and money might be better expended in searching out the fatherless children and widows of those same gallant dead Union soldiers, and relieving their wants; or of making some regular provision of light work and living pay for the one-armed or one-legged men now grinding organs and begging pennies on the street corners.

The Governor has signed a good bill—that which gives the Commissioners of Emigration power to take legal testimony concerning the treatment of emigrants on shipboard, their food and drink, and, in cases of death, the causes thereof. None of the Commissions appointed in our City have accomplished more good in bringing about much-needed reformation than the one placed in charge of emigration—or immigration, as it should be more properly called. The excellent system they have organized, while it does not entirely shield the new-comers from all the evils of sharpers, has vastly benefitted their condition; and though still susceptible of improvement, has already done an excellent work. Their Labor Exchange has been an admirable adjunct, and the manner in which the whole Department has been administered shows that they can be safely intrusted with provisions for the larger and more general protection of one of the most important classes of our population.

We trust that Congress will grant the petition of the Boston Convention of Medical Superintendents of Insane Asylums, for the relief from political disabilities in the cases of Superintendents in the Southern States. Humanity, science and art are by all civilized nations exempted from disturbance even in time of war, when the laws cannot speak in their defence. It would be a poor commentary on our advancement in true culture, or even in philanthropy, if we were to continue political disabilities which interfered with the proper discharge of such duties to the unfortunate, after our attention had been called to them.

President JOHNSON the other day complimented the typographers who addressed him with the good-natured and trite remark that the Presidency is as open to the working man in this country as to any other order of men. This general fashion of speaking is, after all, a fallacy. No working man ever reaches high office here or anywhere else. It was not a tailor that got into his chair of the President in the person of ANDREW JOHNSON. It was the clever lawyer, the active politician, the Governor of a sovereign State, the loud voice on the land, heard above the roar of cannon. It is always so. No mere mechanic or worker, however good and worthy, need try for the Presidency unless he first win distinction in the court-room, the caucus or the camp. If he did, the rest of mankind would probably think him a man wanting in judgment—a nomination not fit to be made. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis 'tis true." It may not be always so. But it is decidedly the case at present.

The bill to facilitate immigration, introduced into the House at Washington, will have the appearance of stretching the functions of Government further than they have been accustomed to go, in such foreign directions. It proposes to have paid Commissioners, residing in England, Norway, Denmark, France and Germany, respectively, who shall be ready to give information and advice to all desiring to emigrate to this country, and also appoint agencies in the great seaports of those countries. Such Commissioners would also assist the emigrants, by mediating and managing with shippers, so as to insure the health and comfort of the passengers. All this would be a sort of quarantine, at the other side; and it would certainly tend to mitigate the quarantine system on this side, as well as make the general reception of strangers a matter of more ease and regularity.

The Pneumatic Dispatch bill, approved by the Governor, promises to make quite a revolution in its way. The grantees are permitted to make tubes, running from New-York to Brooklyn and Jersey City, and also under certain streets of these cities, for the transmission of letters and parcels. It is intended that the street boxes shall be mouths of pneumatic tubes conveying their freight to the Central Post Office, whence other tunnels would carry letters for distribution. The tubes to Jersey City and Brooklyn would go under the rivers, of course. The first line, to be laid between the Post Office and the City Hall will test the working of the plan. These pneumatics threaten to disconcert the express business, and may yet disconcert the railway business; who knows?

It will be an agreeable surprise to some citizens to learn from Dr. HARRIS' last report that the general health of New-York and Brooklyn, as evidenced by the rates of mortality, is now equal to that of "the two best policed cities of England." How much of this result is due to the labors of the Board of Health, is another question; but that very much good has been achieved by their sanitary regulations may be judged from the fact that "zymotic" diseases, which are those prevailing chiefly in the filthiest wards, are among the most destructive, and that in proportion to the precautions taken for cleanliness these disappear. We must remember, also, that the Board's labors are chiefly in the prevention of disease; and that, though the ounce of prevention is worth the pound of cure it is the latter only that is remembered and praised.

Brooklyn has two parks on hand, just now, Prospect Park and Fort Greene. This last, which has the advantage of a good specular mound in the middle, has been for a long time a pleasant Summer-evening and Sunday lounge and breathing place for the people of the neighborhood, an open, free ground for the scampering children. It is to be made more ornamental, with shrubberies, flowers and fountains, and will, no doubt, be a greater attraction in future for the people in general. Brooklyn, as it grows, will find itself well provided with parks, having ample room and verge enough for such things in the space lying between Gowanus and Sag Harbor.

The *Calcutta Englishman* reports the establishment of a College in China, for the teaching of foreign sciences and languages in connection with the Cinque Ports of that empire. The Minister for Foreign Affairs recommended the innovation to the Emperor; but an old Tory functionary, named WOJEN, argued against it, saying the Chinese teaching was sufficient for every purpose; whereupon the Emperor ordered WOJEN to have his own school on his own plan, and Foreign Minister to establish his own style of College; also, that both might compete, in literary and scientific rivalry for the common benefit. The Manchows are beginning to be more forward than the Japanese in the business of reform and fraternising progress.

The Canadian Government is anxious to renew the recent reciprocity which existed between the countries for ten years; and the friends of this free commerce point to the fact that, in spite of the grumblings and threats of Nova Scotia, the coal of these States is admitted into Canada free of duty to the value of a million of dollars yearly. This last fact is one that does not at all conciliate the notions of the Nova Scotia miners, who are for paying a duty of fifty cents a ton on our coals. The Dominion Government thus sacrifices something of its popularity among the "blue-noses," in its desire to conciliate us, and its advances should receive a respectful attention from Congress. Free intercourse between such near neighbors must always be for the benefit of both parties.

AMUSEMENTS.

Various Notes of Theatricals in New-York and Elsewhere.

Last night "Humpty Dumpty" had its 100th representation at the Olympic. Every lady who visited the Theatre was presented with a floral souvenir.

Mr. WHEATLEY is to take his farewell of the stage on July 11th. Of course the last appearance will be made at Niblo's Garden.

Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, and the regular company of Wallack's Theatre will give a performance of "Love's Sacrifice" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on next Thursday evening.

Mr. W. H. WALLACK, who gives an evening's performance of 40 different acts all by himself, is to make his first appearance at Irving Hall on Monday evening. The Monologue entertainment has always had a greater popularity in England than in this country—from the days of the elder MATTHEWS to our own. But the recent favor shown to a Mr. LINGARD who came from London and gave a protean performance at the Theatre Comique, induces belief that New-Yorkers are quite as ready to enjoy a really good entertainment of this kind as any other. Novelty is always acceptable. Mr. WALLACK, the new Monologist, bears the reputation of an expert, and his personations are said to be exceedingly amusing.

A sacred entertainment given in St. Anthony's Church last Sunday for the benefit of that edifice, realized a goodly sum. Sigs. MACCAFERRI, MASSIMILIANI and BELLINI volunteered, and Mrs. ABNER S. BRADY rendered MILLARD's *Ave Maria* with a true religious fervor.

A "New American Museum" is proposed for the Bowery. Mr. BARNUM is not concerned in it. The second floor is to be devoted to bears and other beasts, alive and stuffed, the third to a concert hall performance.

The work of alteration and renovation in BANVARD's old concern, is being pushed along by Mr. GEORGE WOOD with amazing activity. Upholsterers, scenic artists, and machinists are also at work at the stage paraphernalia, while the carpenters are fitting up the outer halls for the reception of Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE's curiosities, which already begin to arrive from abroad. The saucy critic of *Wilkes' Spirit* tells his readers that "fragments of the toes of all the Popes, court costumes of Abyssinian Kings, from the days of RASSELAS to the era of the game and gallant THEODORE, and the original Iron Mask, are only a few of the bewilderments secured to mystify and instruct the rural and the juvenile mind."

It is stated that the new drama by Messrs. CHAS. READE and DION BOUCICAULT—"Foul Play"—is to be produced in this City at Pike's Opera House.

Mr. ALOIS F. LEJEAL is to have a complimentary benefit given him on Monday, June 8, at Conservatory Hall, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, by his pupils of the New-York Conservatory of Music.

Miss ANNIE WARD has been reëngaged at Wallack's Theatre for the next regular season.

A nephew of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS (Mr. JAMES D. KELLY) has just graduated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was appointed by President LINCOLN and has passed all the examinations with the utmost credit.

The Panorama of the War closes on Thursday next, June 11. After that the exhibition is to be taken to Boston. Thus but four more evenings remain upon which to enjoy this instructive entertainment.

The site and ruins of Barnum's Museum will be sold at auction to-morrow.

The formal contract for furnishing the bronze statue for the Shakespeare Monument to be erected in Central Park, has been concluded between the sculptor, Mr. WARD, and the Committee. Mr. WARD hopes to have his work finished in time to be erected on the next anniversary of the poet.

The Summer season at the Broadway Theatre will not commence until Wednesday evening. The house will be closed for cleansing, &c., two nights.

The Summer season at Wallack's Theatre is to begin Monday night. Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. E. LAMB and Miss EFFIE GERMON will be the new faces appearing in Mr. BROUGHAM's new play.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD will not come to this country again for the present. She has sent for all her household treasures—left behind when she departed in anticipation of a speedy return. She writes that she is to have the management of a theatre in London the coming Winter.

From Philadelphia we hear that Miss LAURA KEENE is to manage a theatre in that city next season.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON and "Humpty Dumpty" are dividing the patronage of the town at the Walnut-street and Chestnut-street Theatres in Philadelphia. At the Arch "Under the Gaslight" was revived last Monday.

Col. FITZGERALD, of the lively *City Item*, gives information that copywrights for two plays have recently been taken out, (in Philadelphia,) dramatized from "Under Two Flags" and "Idalia," novels of the popular English writer OUIDA. They are the works of a young author now writing under the name of "Luo," and are to appear shortly. "Under Two Flags" has also been dramatized by a distinguished Philadelphian.

Blind TOM is going into the provinces and "no mistake." He concertizes in Jamaica, L. I., and Morrisania next week.

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS commences an engagement in Buffalo on the 8th.

Miss ADELE CLARKE made her *début* at the Newark Theatre last week as *Topsy*, and was successful—the papers "say."

Miss KATE FISHER and her horse fell from a height of seventeen feet, while playing *Mazeppa* in Portland last week, and neither were injured.

The husband (divorced) of Miss BELLE BOYD has written a four-act play for MAGGIE MITCHELL, called "Little Sunbeam."

The receipts of the Boston Theatre in the month of March were $39,000. Of Selwyn's, $16,910. The Boston Museum took in $13,991 last month.

Mr. GOUGH, the temperance lecturer, has given five thousand eight hundred and sixty public lectures on the subjects of "Rum and Recklessness."

They have a new troupe of "Viennoise children" dancing in Boston.

On June 15 the Richings Opera Troupe appear in Newark.

The first season at Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, came to an end on Saturday week, and in his closing address Manager SELWYN stated that the season had covered 31 weeks; there had been given 226 performances, including 12 of opera; 42 pieces had been presented, 12 new to Boston, 3 for the first time in America, and one, the "Spirit of Seventy-six," for the first time on any stage.

A St. Louis critic has been found who is equal to the discussion of The Ballet. It must be exhilarating to his brethren to read his remarks,—and to the public at least bewildering. DE PAL's troupe is the body that has fired him. Peruse and be enchained:

"Whenever an *impresario* alights upon a community with a constellation of artists, and they, by the force of their culture alone, win the best possible popularity, it will becomes a newspaper to notice their merits. Such are the Terpsichorean artists at the Varieties Theatre. The *premiere danseuse* is BLASINA. She is a goddess of the constellation. When she finds herself among her companions, with complete animation she becomes lost in the wild delirium, as it were, of graceful movement. First she retreats, *a shrinking away as it were*. Then she boldly advances. *Resolution has fired the soul.* While occupied in a prelude of steps her attention is attracted by the music. She seems to be devouring the delicious strains. She flies around, her movements quicken and her steps increase. All are the offsprings of buoyancy. But she coquettes. First here, then there; now forward, then back. *Again resolution nerves her.* From side to side she goes like lightning. In the midst of this it is impossible to detect the prints she makes. She revels in airy bounds and traces circles almost in mid-air with her agile feet. Then she moves off on a line like the light waves of a river directed oceanward by some zephyr breeze. *But again resolution commands her.* Under its influence she springs aloft, and a tempest of passion is plainly portrayed in the grand combination of the movements. But she never loses harmonious symmetry throughout her execution. The measure she makes is perfect. She marks each note, and minds every pause. *Again, stern resolution, holding her firm, she eddies bewilderingly.* tion holding her firm, she eddies bewilderingly. Then a pause, and one foot is firmly fixed in the centre of a fixed circumference and while the other foot describes the circumference line. In grace she is inimitable. In no instance does she ever lose balance, nor mar the effect of the ideal by ill-timed movement. All her movements are the result of mathematical calculation, the chill of which mathematical calculation has dissipated by the fire of an animation perfect."

The Drama Abroad.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD was to play *Gertrude* in the "Loan of a Lover," at the combination performance to be given on June 5 in London, at the express desire of the Prince of Wales.

Miss MENKEN was "directress" of Sadler's Wells Theatre at latest advertising.

DICKENS' and COLLINS' drama of "No Thoroughfare" had 128 representations at the London Adelphi.

Lady DON was playing *Laura Courtland* in "Under the Gaslight," through the English towns.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS made her *début* in London on May 23, at the Princess' Theatre, as *Donna Volante*. She was miserably placed in the programme. WATTS PHILLIPS' new four-act drama of "Nobody's Child" was acted first, then the "Wonder" was played, and the performance concluded with another new piece, in which little CAMILLE, the wonderful French child-actress, was to make her *début*.

A Prussian violinist has just arrived in Paris, who being born without arms, plays upon his violin by the aid of his feet. He holds the bow with the toes of the left foot, and presses the strings with the toes of the right. Altogether, his performance must be a curious *feat*.

The people of Hong Kong have been visited by an Italian opera company.

Mr. BURNAND, the popular burlesque dramatist, in conjunction with another party, has taken the St. James Theatre, for the purpose of bringing out the works of M. OFFENBACH, who will probably personally overlook their production.

A version of the celebrated *Filles de Marbre*, by Dr. WESTLAND MARSTON, is announced as in rehearsal at the Haymarket. Mr. SOTHERN will play the character of the hero.

The five finest soprano singers of the day: TITIENS, PATTI, KELLOGG, LUCCA, and NILLSSON, are now in London.

The *Porcupine*, of Liverpool, has the following *apropos* of Mr. BANDMANN's appearance in "Hamlet" in the *Porcupine's* village: "Mr. BANDMANN's strong American twang is very distinct in his *Hamlet*. It is not the genuine nasal drawl, but a sort of Irish-Yankee accent, the brogue, so to speak, of the Five Points in New-York." This analysis of the Irish-Yankee accent is profound, but doubtless accurate, as the Liverpool people ought to have exceptional means of becoming acquainted with it.

One of the houses in the Boulevard des Italiens, belonging to the Marquis of Hertford, has been acquired by the administration of the Theatre du Palais Royal, for the purpose of transforming it into a theatre.

The *joyeuse entrée* of the long-heralded new grand opera of Maestro RICHARD WAGNER, *The Meistersinger*, is announced to take place at the Court Theatre of Munich in the course of next month.

A dramatic novelty in three acts, entitled *The Two Female Sinners*, has obtained a very favorable reception at Carlsruhe. The author is said to be the Russian Minister at that Court, Baron DE KOTZEBUE.

A clever play, called *The Godfather in the Streets*, has been given at Vienna. The late Emperor JOSEPH II., who is still very popular in Austria, appears in the play, and the fact has contributed to the favorable reception of the novelty.

The general meeting of the German musicians will take place at Altenburg, Saxony, from June 19 to 22. Several new musical works will be produced.

A Madrid letter states that the Italian operatic season just closed in that capital has been a successful one. TAMBERLIK, who remained after the departure of NAUDIN, performed wonders.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP WESER.

The Steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen May 22 and Southampton May 25, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later intelligence than was at hand by the *Java*.

COUNTRY LIFE IN ENGLAND.

A Sojourn at Malvern—The Hotels, Medical Establishments and Private Dwellings—A Co-operative College—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MALVERN, Saturday, May 23, 1868.

A week's pure Malvern air and water have done wonders for me. The glorious hills elevate all comers. Some climb up to these high places of the earth by their own exertions, but most, I find, are carried up by donkeys, kept for that purpose at the bottom of the hills. Money has also smoothed the way, cutting the steep ascent into practicable zigzags. In fact, the first impression you get of Malvern is the heaps of money expended upon the town, and its necessary costliness to visitors.

HOTELS AND MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

First, there are two grand hotels, and several smaller ones. The "Grands" are built in a solid and noble style of architecture, and as if expense were no object. Their bills, I need not say, are in the same style of architecture. The Water Cure Establishments are turreted castles, or palatial mansions, fitted up luxuriously, with a very heavy expenditure in every variety of bathing apparatus. The doctors have all made, or are making, fortunes. Dr. GULLY, a fine old man, with a strong Napoleonic contour, has two stately houses, one for male, the other for female patients, connected by a narrow bridge, "the bridge of sighs." I have not ascertained the cause of this monastic arrangement. Dr. JOHNSON has grouped his bathing rooms, with a billiard and reading room, at the bottom of a spacious and picturesque garden. Here he has one of the best constructed and best ventilated Turkish baths I have seen in England. Dr. GRINDROD, who, many years ago, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union College, Schenectady, for his prize essay "Bacchus," is, perhaps, the most wide-awake, go-ahead, and up-to-everything water-cure doctor in Malvern. He has a spacious establishment, extensive grounds, costly and very complete bathing arrangements, Winter promenade, lecture room, library and reading room, the best museum of geology in the district, which is one of the most interesting geological districts in England. The doctor has also a novelty in treatment; a chamber in which several persons can take the compressed air bath, or an increase of 50 per cent. over the ordinary atmosphere. The ordinary pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch is raised to 22½ pounds. This high pressure breathing an hour a day is said to cure asthmas and deafness, and relieves incipient consumption. There is no doubt of its immediate effect upon asthma. The difficulty of getting air enough is relieved by taking it condensed. Of course going down to a certain depth in a diving bell would answer the same purpose as Dr. GRINDROD's iron chamber, with the air pumped in by steam.

I have not the least desire or motive to puff particular establishments. No one can say I ever have. And none of the Malvern water cures appear to need it. They are all full in the season, and obliged to colonize over the whole place.

What strikes you most is the luxuriant garden aspect of this terraced assemblage of stately villas, the solid beauty of the architecture, built of the hardest stone and the best brick, with an eye to picturesque effects, and as if to last forever. Lath and plaster, and stuccoed sham are banished. The lady of the manor has taste and a generous spirit, and the result is just delightful. The noble mansion, grounds and handsome church of Earl BEAUCHAMP, in old records "de Bello Campo"—now by universal vulgar corruption Earl Beechum, are visible a few miles distant, and form one of the beauties of the landscape.

By the way, I have a suspicion that the noble Ritualist Earl, handsome, tasteful, clever, newly married, is a near relative of the noble American family of the BEECHERS. If Bello Campo and Beauchamp change to Beechum here, why not to Beecher in America? In that case, the reception given to Mrs. BEECHER STOW by the English aristocracy some years ago, was from the attraction of affinity, or a case of what Mr. DARWIN calls natural selection.

Soft and delicious as are the waters of the Malvern, the water cures and the water cure processes carried on in so many of the private lodgings, make the demand greater that the actual supply; so the authorities have sent to town for the American pump which has had such a brilliant success in Abyssinia. For the past week crowds have gathered in the streets to see the tubes driven fifteen or twenty feet, the pumps screwed on, and a clear stream of water pumped out. Curious and useful inventions are almost of course attributed to Americans, they have brought out so many. The English fashion is never to seek or even admit a new way of doing anything so long as the old way will answer. The American fashion is never to do anything in the old way if it is possible to find a new one. The Americans will go ahead if they break things—the English are disposed to let well alone, and also to let ill alone. "What was good enough for my father and grandfather is good enough for me," is a pious and conservative sentiment, but not a progressive one.

Beside its villa architecture and its Eden-like luxuriance of trees, shrubbery and flowers, its health-giving air, water and scenery, the magnificence of hills, and vales, plains and cities, there is in Malvern the old Priory and the new College. The Priory is astonishingly noble and beautiful, but the greatest wonder is how it came here. It is far too large for Malvern now. Its Sunday congregation gathers into one corner; yet there it stood in all its grandeur and beauty four centuries ago. I will not try to solve the riddle, but come to a newer and more comprehensible institution—the College.

A CORPORATIVE COLLEGE.

Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD has shown, in his recent report on continental education, that high-class education in England is extended to only about one-fifth of the number that receive its advantages in France, Prussia, &c. But the movement in England is toward improvement in this respect, and colleges or high schools for boys are now springing up in various parts of England, chiefly in the more salubrious regions of the mountains and the sea. Malvern College is what they call a proprietary college. It is a coöperative or joint stock institution. Each shareholder has the right to nominate a pupil. The buildings are extensive and in harmony with the architectural features of the place. The pupils are prepared for professional life or the Universities. As only the Universities and the Archbishop of Canterbury give degrees, the students at Malvern must graduate elsewhere. They can, however, be examined either at Cambridge or the London University.

AMUSEMENTS.

In respect to its amusements Malvern has the difficulty of nearly all English small towns and watering-places. The English are too "stuck up," too "shy," too "exclusive," too something, to allow them to frankly combine to amuse each other or be amused. The continental concert-room, ball-room, assembly-room, for all comers, is simply impossible, unless at some outlawed, fashion-abandoned and pretension-despising place like Margate. Our amusements here are walks, drives of wonderful picturesqueness, hill-climbings, and out-door bands and wandering minstrels. A band plays at stated hours, morning and evening, in various parts of the village, and a subscription book is sent in for your half crown or shilling. An excellent violinist, a fat tenor with a guitar, and two lady vocalists have been giving concerts the past few days in the streets. An industrious man has been educating the youthful Britons with the brutalities of *Punch*, whose performances in beating his wife, killing his baby, cheating the gallows, and outwitting the devil are a source of never-failing boisterous amusement.

But every place of any size in England is periodically visited by the traveling circus and the menagerie. Yesterday, about noon, there toiled along our streets a long procession of vans of wild beasts, the only collection, the bills declared, ever seen by the Queen at Windsor Castle. The horses tugged hard at the heavy vans, the drivers in smock frocks walking beside the horses. The two great elephants upon the bills were invisible. When the camp was pitched the exterior at the entrance was quite gorgeous. A good brass band played outside—never inside. The crowd gathered outside, listening to the band, staring at the decorations, excited by the roarings and growlings within, and listening to the eloquence of the tout, who with animated descriptions of wonderful beasts, invited them to enter. Once inside all was squalid and dismal, though the collection of animals is a pretty good one. The two Abyssinian elephants were of the size of donkeys, and playful as dogs. There was a group of sorry-looking camels; an East Indian ox, a buffalo, a cage full of hyenas, a grand lion, and a pack of handsome she lions, and leopards, and more parrots and monkeys than I could see any use for. But it is all so different from the gayety of an American show—the seats, the sawdust ring, the monkeys riding the ponies, the performing elephants, the enlivening music! Here the only object seems to be to make an outside show, get as many people in as possible, and out again to make room for others. At each end of the large caravan were the inevitable side shows. At one end was the largest pig in the world to be seen for a penny, and at the other the largest lady for twopence. This lady, the tout assured us, was sixteen years old, weighed five hundred pounds, was eleven feet round the waist, and five feet across the shoulders, and not only the largest but the most beautiful woman in the world. To satisfy the crowd of the verity of this description, a man came from the interior with one of the lady's frocks,—one she had outgrown,—which was certainly of enormous dimensions, and would have easily inclosed both the elephants. On seeing this attractive piece of calico, the whole crowd pressed madly forward to get a sight of the wearer. A lingering doubt kept me from following their example. I weakly feared the lady might be more than sixteen, less beautiful than she was vaunted, or that the gown might be too big for her.

The crowd gathered by this show was more interesting in some respects than its wild beasts, enormous pig and giant woman. The wonder is where they came from. Out of the large towns it is a perpetual wonder to me where the people live. You see a vast expanse of highly-cultivated territory, but no dwellings. Here you have an assemblage of aristocratic villas, very few cottages, no slums. Yet hundreds of laboring people crowded around this caravan; not a nice crowd; not an intelligent one; but quiet and civil enough, and, like the animals, perfectly docile when not irritated.

MONADNOCK.

THE MONT CENIS RAILWAY.

Across the Alps by Steam—Description of the Road—The Perils of the Journey—A Trial Trip.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ST. MICHEL, Sunday, May 24, 1868.

* * * I know not if any among the fifty persons who yesterday came from Susa to St. Michel by rail in little more than four hours of actual traveling felt trepidation when setting foot in the comfortable carriages of the Mont Cenis Railway; but I cannot doubt that if any did, their misgivings must have been completely dissipated long before they reached their journey's end. Some of the worst bits of the line, the steepest gradients, the sharpest curves, the most appalling glimpses down precipices and into rugged ravines, where the train, if overthrown into them, would most assuredly be smashed to splinters, occur within the first few miles after leaving Susa. But the new-comer on the line contemplates these without emotion. No unpleasant sensation of peril distracts his attention from observation of the engineering skill and resource displayed in the construction of the line, or prevents his enjoying the beauties of the mountain scenery. He feels like one drawn along a difficult road, but from whose mind every timorous sensation is banished by seeing how completely the strong and skillful driver has his horses in hand, directs them at will, curbs them with a finger. And, indeed, it is this curb-power which constitutes one of the greatest marvels of the Fell system. When going twelve miles an hour down gradients of one in twelve the breaks are applied, the perpendicular wheels cease to turn, the horizontal wheels clip the central rail with hundred-vice power, and within some thirty yards the train is brought to a complete standstill without the slightest shock or concussion. It would be possible to employ such power as would bring the train up short, and produce all the effects of a railway accident. When one stands upon the line and contemplates, as we had an opportunity of doing yesterday at the Modane Station, the steepness of the slope down which one has just slid easily without strain or inconvenience, he to some extent realizes the prodigious force applied to restrain the momentum of the string of ponderous carriages launched upon that declivity. It is the triumph of mechanical power, wielded by a few brakemen's hands, who turn, without apparent effort, the bars in connection with the various wheels. The control is perfect, and measurable to a nicety. In fact, on the descent of the mountain there is nothing to warn a traveler, who should not look out of window, that he is on a railway of a very unusual construction. The motion is steady and easy; there is no jarring of any kind, and one soon ceases to notice the sloping portion of the train.

Not less surprising than the steepness of the ascents and descents is the abruptness of many of the curves, some of them 40 metres radius. It is probably by these that nervous persons will be more unpleasantly impressed than by the up and-down-hill work, until a little practice removes the unfounded apprehension. As before mentioned, some of the worst bits of the road are in the first six kilometres after leaving Susa. Some of the curves are so sharp that one can hardly understand how the carriages, which are about 14 feet long, outside measurement, contrive to grind round them. But round they do go, with perfect ease, just when one might fancy they were about to fly off, like a steel bar escaping from a curved groove, and, as they turn, the wheels and rails together give out a shrill metallic sound which one at first may mistake for a whisper of the railway whistle. Just below the now abandoned but still formidable-looking fortress of Esseillon, which all who have passed the Cénis will remember, frowning toward France a little below Lanslebourg, is one of the most remarkable of these curves, horseshoe-shaped and forming three-fourths of a circle. The places where the line runs very close to the edge of deep precipices are few in number. What I have said already of the power which the engine-driver and breaksman have at their command by means of the horizontal wheels will have convinced you that, with common care, there exists no danger, no possibility of the train getting off the rails. This conviction is soon arrived at by any person traveling on the line, and who, however small his scientific knowledge, takes the trouble to examine the principle and construction of the railway and carriages. Another danger, more than once suggested as scarcely to be avoided, disappears upon actual observation. I refer to the risk of a crumbling of the edge of the mountain road. Aided a little by imagination, this looks very plausible upon paper. For the greater part of the distance, but not throughout, the railway gives the wall to the horse and pedestrian traffic, and takes the outside edge. This does not mean, however, that it is constantly on the brink of precipices; and, where it is so, every precaution has been taken. The masonry that already existed as a support to the coach road has been examined, strengthened, and extended. Large masses of fresh wall, often many feet thick, have been constructed in various places. It is so obviously the interest as well as the duty of the company to make assurance doubly sure in this respect that it is absurd to suppose every precaution has not been resorted to. The very intelligent Commissioner of the Italian Government was in the train, and I had a good deal of conversation with him on this head. There can be no doubt that he and his French colleague have fully satisfied themselves of the security of the road. Danger from avalanches has been guarded against by covered ways, some in masonry—where stones and pieces of rock are apt to fall—and others of iron roofing. The adoption of this plan has enabled the constructors of the line to make use of a considerable part of the old road over the mountain, a gradual ascent which was abandoned for a zigzag line on account of the danger to passengers from avalanches and falling stones. Exclusive of several short tunnels, the road is covered in for a distance of altogether nearly six miles, in several places on each side of the summit of the mountain. The chimneys of the experimental engines were considerably lower than are those of the French engines employed for the traffic, and the consequence has been that the covered ways are too low to allow the smoke and steam to rise, and in some places the heat is stifling. In the last covered way on the Italian side of the summit, we yesterday were in a vapor bath. But this discomfort will have been completely avoided in a few days—as it already has been in some parts of the covered ways. Openings are being cut along the roofs, and no more inconvenience will then be felt than if the line were uncovered—far less than is habitually experienced in the long tunnels between Turin and Genoa, and Bologna and Florence. Before Winter shall return means will have been employed to complete these covered ways in a manner that shall exclude the snow, and yet allow the smoke and vapor to rise. It is also intended to try various kinds of fuel, and if possible to adopt that which gives out the least smoke.

The time hitherto employed (in the various trial trips recently made) in getting across the mountain has been a little over four hours of actual locomotion. But stoppages are inevitable, chiefly for the purpose of watering the engine, and the journey will hardly take less time than five and a half hours, at least under present arrangements.

ABYSSINIA.

A Pen Picture of King Theodorus—The Monarch's Widow and Child.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CAMP BEFORE MAGDALA, Saturday, April 17, 1868.

I am afraid some of your readers will think that in my last two letters I have been guilty of a very grave omission in not telling them what the far-famed THEODORE was like. But the fact is, I only saw him almost immediately after he had died a violent death, and before his features had time to reassume something of their ordinary expression in life. Those who saw him next day, when the body had been cleansed from blood and the face become more composed, declare that his personal appearance was very striking. The face, though in complexion very dark, had nothing whatever of the negro about it. The features were finely cut, though generally far more expressive of power and strength of will than of delicacy or refinement; the brow massive and thoughtful, the lips thin and closely drawn, indicative of rare determination. His frame was small and slight, but well shaped and firmly knit. It was strangely shrunken and emaciated, as if the constant fatigue and anxiety of the last few years, combined with almost daily dissipation, had told upon it. In his best days THEODORE's whole appearance may have borne out all that his admirers have said in favor of it; but the hard life he has latterly led had stamped upon the face—at least when I saw it—an expression of grossness and sensuality which greatly impaired its otherwise striking effect. However, Mr. HOLMES, a first-rate amateur artist, has taken what is declared by those who knew THEODORE well to be an admirable likeness of him, so that all who are curious to know what the famous or infamous Emperor of Abyssinia looked like will have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity without further description from me.

THEODORE's body was placed at the disposal of his widow, or, perhaps, I ought to say his principal widow, for there are at least two royal ladies, and there is no saying how many semi-royal, who lay a quasi-conjugal claim to him. The Oriental fashion, it seems, holds good in Abyssinia, that any woman upon whom the Imperial eyes have once looked with favor is thenceforth set apart as sacred from the approach of ordinary mortals; and as THEODORE was constantly on the march, and his affections—at least latterly—shortlived, (in his earlier days he was famous throughout wondering Abyssinia for his devotion to one favorite Queen,) his harem grew very large. When on the first anxious day of negotiation Lieut. PRIDEAUX told him that honorable treatment would be given to him and his family if he surrendered himself and Magdala, he broke out with an odd mixture, for such a moment, of humor and indignation. "What does your chief mean by my family? Is he prepared for a thousand?" However, only two widows have been recognized. The widow-in-chief is the daughter of RAS OUBIE, of Tigré, and therefore belongs to one of the oldest and most powerful dynasties in Abyssinia, crushed, with so many others, by THEODORE when he, for a time, effected the consolidation of the empire. Those who saw her on the day of the storming of Magdala, when her face was exposed, say that she must in her day have been a very great beauty, cruelly thrown away upon Abyssinia, of the thoroughbred type, the features delicate and well-cut, the hands and feet small and exquisitely shaped. The British soldier did not, of course, understand that the removal of her vail (the profoundest proof of submission and humiliation that an Abyssinian lady can give) was anything out of the way, and his efforts to console her by slapping her on the back and informing her that nobody should hurt her, but that "Téiros was maffish"—an Arabic word used here to denote anything and everything not good or to the purpose—were anything but reassuring, however well meant. Happily Dr. BLANC came up in time to rescue her, and she is now safe somewhere in our camp, closely muffled up and screened from profane eyes.

She did not even affect to feel any grief at her husband's death, and left the British to do what they thought best with his body, which was placed in the outer porch of the wretched cabin in Magdala dignified by the name of church, for as a suicide THEODORE could not be given Christian rites or military honors. * * * I have somehow omitted to mention the young Prince, ALLUMAHYU, ("I have seen the world,") THEODORE's son by RAS OUBIE's daughter, and said to be in appearance very like his father. He is an intelligent, fine-looking little boy of seven, and ought to do credit to Dr. WILSON, of Bombay, to whom his education is, fortunately for him, to be intrusted.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The velocipede is becoming a formidable rival to the horse in Paris. One velocipedist (it has been found necessary to invent the word) rolled down the Champs Elysées the other day in an "Américaine," drawn by two velocipedes, on which were mounted two postilions or "jockeis." The proprietor of the vehicle was "un gentleman" belonging to "la haute fashion." We are assured, too, that M. DE VISIN, the distinguished equestrian who rode over the steeplechase course of the Bois de Boulogne a fortnight ago without touching his horse's bridle, has made "un match" with Prince ACHILLE MURAT, in which M. DE VISIN on a velocipede backs himself against the Prince on horseback. The velocipedal skill of M. DE VISIN is said to be something extraordinary. A few weeks ago he undertook to travel on a velocipede from Angers to Paris, and actually went as far as Tours, a distance of about fifty-four miles, when the machine broke.

A new African exploring expedition has been fitted out in Dublin. It has been organized by Capt. FAULKNER, who first proposed it, and Capt. NORMAN, late of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Capt. FAULKNER will also be accompanied by Capt. CASEMENT, late of the Fourteenth Regiment; Capt. GUBBINS, late of the Fifty-sixth Regiment; and Mr. PERRIN, an engineer in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. WALPOLE, WEBB & DEWLEY. A pretty little steam yacht, ingeniously constructed, has been built for the party. It is intended to be used in pursuing the exploration of Lake Nyassa from the point where Dr. LIVINGSTONE was last heard of. The party will set out from Southampton on the 9th of June in the Union Company's Cape mail steamer for Natal, where they will charter a vessel to take them to the mouth of the Zambesi, and thence they will follow the track of the late expedition.

A letter from Rome says: "The Holy Father has ordered the exile of Mme. BARBOSI-PRATTOCCHI. This lady, well known for her beauty and gallantries twenty years ago, belongs to the liberal party. Sharing in the stupid superstition of some people who consider Pius IX. as a person who casts an 'evil eye,' she had made use of the gesture—common in Italy as a supposed protection for the malevolent influence—which is called *far la corna*, at the moment his Holiness was walking past. The Holy Father saw the movement and gave orders that Mme. BARBOSI should leave at once. An agent of the police, M. CIAMPI, a great admirer of the lady, notwithstanding her age, nearly fifty, married her directly to save her from exile. There is every probability, however, that the expedient will not be successful."

The "Great Shoe Question" is still agitating the public mind in India. As the matter stands, a native of India may attend even the Viceroy's durbar, and therefore of course appear in the presence of all lesser official functionaries, with both his head and his heels covered, so long as he wears "Europe shoes or boots." Now, to uncover at one extremity or the other is a mark of respect equally understood in the East and the West, and the native who appears indoors in the presence of an European gentleman with a turban or other form of hat on his head and shoes on his feet, is pretty sure to have a strong feeling within him that his white fellow-subject is humiliated thereby.

In the bank window of Messrs. DEBOUT, at Boulogne, is exhibited a drawing and prospectus of a proposed bridge across the Channel to connect the two kingdoms, and for running trains thereon. It is proposed to commence at Cape Blancnez, on the French coast, cross to Dover, at an elevation of 100 feet above the level of the sea, with half-mile distance supports, and to be complete in four years. To complete this enterprise, it will only require 36 pillars in the sea, something like the height of St. Paul's, and the same rotundity.

A. M. BONNET, of Nérac, has just exhibited, at the *Concours regional* of Toulouse, an apparatus enabling people who have lost an arm to work in the fields as before. The inventor calls it a *Bras rustique*; it consists of a leather cylinder fixed to the opposite shoulder, and ending in a socket into which any agricultural implement may be screwed. M. BONNET was accompanied by a one-handed person who had learned to use the new apparatus well. It was also tried upon a man who had never had any practice in it, and he also was able to reap and hoe tolerably.

The *Opinion Notionale* gives a curious piece of news on the authority of the *Correspondance Italienne*, a kind of transalpine "Reuter's Express, viz.: That Gen. DUMONT, the French commander at Rome, has ordered that all privates refusing to wear the Mentana medal shall be imprisoned for one month. Surely this cannot be true. MOLIERE's *medicin malgré lui* would be a joke to it.

A Frenchman, M. GAUDIN, is said to have made a chemical discovery which may cause quite a revolution in jewelry. He has succeeded in obtaining crystalized masses that may be cut into any shape and colored in every possible way. They are exceedingly hard, and will cut glass. It is asserted that he has had a whole set of "diamond" ear-rings, bracelets, and necklaces made with these crystals of his.

A seizure of MAZZINI's papers has been made by the French police at Havre, and warning of a vast project of insurrection has been given to the Italian Government. Two new proclamations have been disseminated by the revolutionary committee. One is headed "Pay no taxes;" the other is addressed "To Italian working men."

The death is announced of Gen. HUSSON, an old French officer of the days of the First NAPOLEON. The Provisional Government of 1848 put the General *en retraite*; but in January, 1852, NAPOLEON III. made him a Senator, and he remained in the Senate until his death. Born in 1786, Gen. HUSSON had attained at the period of his death the age of 82 years.

A commission has been appointed at Florence, composed of Generals and other officers, Senators and Deputies, to consider the question of establishing courts of honor such as exist in the Prussian army. Whether duelling shall be retained or not is one of the points to be decided.

The *Monarch*, iron-clad turret ship, of 6,000 tons, was launched at Chatham on May 26. The engines are expected to develop at least 6,600 horse-power, and are fitted with surface condensers, with copper tubes, the united length of which would amount to twenty miles.

It is stated in a Paris letter that for a great Paris wedding everything comes from London. "Ornaments, carriages, jewels, horses, coats, come over from London tradesmen; and, to be fashionable in Paris, you must be be-Pooled and be-Petered to the top of your bent."

The celebrated French writer, M. JULES SIMON, has been elected President of the Société des Gens de Lettres by 103 votes.

The fortifications of Civita Vecchia, says the *Toulonnais*, are now terminated and armed. Those of Rome are expected to be armed before long.

THE TURF.

A Morning Visit to Jerome Park—The Horses in Training—The Forthcoming Meeting—The Latest Betting.

None but those who have realized it can have an appreciative idea of the delightful enjoyment and pleasure of a drive through the Central Park at early sunrise, and along the beautiful avenue formed and now open to Jerome Park, and there to witness the exciting training gallops of the numerous strings of high-bred racers over the picturesque Course. As the high-spirited and beautiful animals sweep along the homestretch, or around the sinuous windings of the track at the foot of the club-house hill, their polished skins shining in the glancing rays of the morning sun, and their elegant forms displaying the perfection of grace and beauty, few scenes can be more productive of enjoyment and pleasurable excitement. The amount of racing sport that can be witnessed here during the morning gallops of the various stables of thoroughbreds, in training for their approaching momentous engagements next week, can hardly be imagined by any one who has never had an opportunity of visiting the Jerome Park Course during the early hours when the horses do their morning work, and it will amply repay to drive over there before the sun has drunk the dew of the grass and flowers, and in quiet, silent enjoyment witness the morning's proceedings.

As a general rule, trainers and all connected with racing stables, appear to carry into active practice the golden rules of health, wealth and wisdom, for they invariably retire early and rise early. Soon after the sun appears above the horizon, they are astir, and if the track is fit for galloping, long strings of sheeted thoroughbreds may be seen wending their way in Indian file from their respective stables to the Course. Let us take our seats in the grand stand in solitary state, with no one to interrupt our observation or distract our attention, and witness the scenes that take place before us.

Among the earliest as usual on the Course is the string of that able and reticent young trainer, JACOB PINCUS, for here comes that magnificent specimen of a race-horse *Metairie*, with his dark chestnut coat shining like polished mahogany, and his long sweeping stride that seems to proudly spurn the soil as he sweeps along the quarter-stretch. His bright eye, clear, glistening skin and elastic stride show him to be in splendid condition, and that the horse that beats him for the Westchester Cup will be the winner. The bright bay filly that follows close after him and goes so easily along is the imported daughter of *Newminster* and *Himmalaya*, *Maid of Honor*, who won her maiden race on the American turf, but has since failed to realize the high hopes that were entertained of her. She is wonderfully improved since last year, and if she can stay the distance, will be among the first flight in the Fordham Stakes race, in which she is favorably handicapped. The chestnut colt following her is a three-year old by *Uncle Vic* out of *Dolly Carter*, that has never yet run, but he is assuredly a good mover. Behind him comes the imported two-year old *Glenelg*, by *Citadel* out of a Kingston mare, of whom great things are expected. These behind are *Fenian*, *Australia*, (who seems to go somewhat lame,) *Tasmania* and a two-year old. Leading the next lot is the gray horse *Stonewall Jackson*, (at present the first favorite in the Fordham Stakes,) which tells us that Capt. MOORE's string is passing us. That big handsome bay horse is *Privateer*, with *General McMahon* next; then *Beacon*, the *Grisette* gray colt, two two-year olds by *Daniel Boone*, and then comes the "noblest Roman of them all," the elegant filly *Fanny Cheatham*, whose long, easy stride and beautiful action indicate plainly that she is a racer of no ordinary merit. Twice around the Course do all but the two-year olds and the gray colt go at a rattling pace before they pull up, and we notice that *Fanny* has not turned a hair, but is as fresh as when she started. Well may her party look with confidence upon her chance of carrying off the Westchester Cup, for which she is now the first favorite. Close behind comes Dr. WELDON's lot, with the dark chestnut-coated *Local* in the van, looking all the better after his double victory at Seacaucus last week, for he has apparently got rid of some of the superfluous flesh that made him appear too big and lusty for a strong run race. That behind him is the old steeple-chaser *Zigzag*, looking better than we have ever seen him since poor DENIS READY died. *Aldebaran* goes well and strong, but we fancy he has achieved his brightest victories on the turf. *Jubal*, *Sleety*, *Flora McIvor* and *Bonnie Braes* follow close after him, all going well. The next lot is that belonging to the Annieswood Stable, but we miss the two chestnuts, *Extra* and *Dickens*, who unfortunately are placed *hors du combat* at present, and are stopped in their training. That bay three-year old is *Magnet*, with *Cannie Bairn* following him, and *Sapphire*, the handsomest of *Balrownie's* produce, next, *Vespucius* and *Attraction* behind. That long string of sheeted race-horses belongs to the Home Stable of Messrs. JEROME and FORBES, with the St. Leger winner, *De Courcy*, leading; the smart-looking but well-framed *Redwing* following, and the speedy *Raquette*, (the gray son of *Eclipse* and *Fidelity*, once known as *Number Three*, and a prominent favorite for the Fordham Handicap, for which he is nicely weighted;) the evergreen *Fleetwing*, *St. Paul*, *Clara Clarita*, *York* and the two-year old *Rapture* succeeding in due order. That bay horse that sweeps along so strongly, with such a powerful stroke, is *Lancaster*, once the great gun of the formidable Kentucky Stable of Mr. ALEXANDER, and now in Mr. SANFORD's numerous string. Following him comes *Lute* and *La Henderson*, the *Nun* and *Salute*, both two year olds; *Hotspur*, and *Northumberland* and *La Polka*. The last-named pair go a rattling gallop together for three-quarters of a mile, evidently a trial spurt; but, as none but the owner (who is watching them) and the trainer know the relative weights carried, it is impossible to judge how they acquitted themselves, or which gave most satisfaction, although the noble-looking brother to *Norfolk* seemingly outlasted the filly. The string of horses succeeding them, all ridden by colored boys, is that of Col. McDANIEL, and we count twelve in the lot. *Clement* leads them, his brown coat shining like satin, and evidently in fine form after his easy victory at home last week. *Blackbird*, *Red Dick*, *Urbana*, the *Deucalion* filly and *Frank Allen* filly, *Morrissey*, *Sarah B.*, *Bonnie Lass* and three other two-year olds pass in review before us. All the horses at the track, with the exceptions named in the Annieswood Stable, are healthy and in fine condition.

The courteous Clerk of the Course, Mr. WHEATLEY, who is untiring in the discharge of his duties, informed us that there are now not less than one hundred and five race-horses at the track, which is between thirty and forty more than was ever known to be at any track in America before. The list is as follows: Capt. Moore's Stables, 8; Annieswood stable, 6; J. H. Dowling's, 14; McConnell & Harness', 6; Mr. Morris', 3; Mr. Sanford's, 9; C. Waldron's, (the Home Stable,) 14; D. McCouns', 2; Bowie & Hall's, 2; J. Pencus', 7; Dr. Weldon's, 10; Major Bacon's, 7; Col. McDaniel's, 12; J. Pennock's, 3; C. Lloyd's, 2. Total 105.

The betting last night at the new Club Rooms was slow, there being little business done. We give the quotations:

FORDHAM HANDICAP.—3 to 1 against Clement (taken); 16 to 1 against Harry Booth (off); 7 to 1 against Raquette (taken); 9 to 1 against Enchantress, (off).

WESTCHESTER CUP.—3 to 1 against Fanny Cheatham; 4 to 1 against Metairie; 6 to 1 against Lancaster; 6 to 1 against Local; 10 to 1 against Red Dick; 5 to 1 against Onward; 500 to 400 on Fanny Cheatham against J. A. Connolly, (taken); 400 to 100 against McDaniel's entry, (taken).

The Central Park—First Concert of the Season.

Yesterday the first of the *al fresco* musical entertainments of the season, furnished by the Commissioners of the Central Park, was given under the leadership of HARVEY B. DODWORTH. The somewhat gloomy morning was followed by a bright and pleasant afternoon, the too ardent rays of the sun being tempered by a cool and delicious breeze, which rippled the surface of the lakes, murmured through the trees, and cooled the heated brows of the adventurous pedestrians who sought the Mall in search of Mr. DODWORTH and his band. Indeed, a more inviting day for the inauguration of the Concerts could not have been selected, yet the attendance was hardly so large as we have observed on similar occasions. Most of those present were of the middle and poorer classes, our fashionables holding themselves aloof. There were few carriages on the terrace and no equestrians. Precisely at 3 o'clock Mr. DODWORTH and his band, all of whom, by the way, sported new white hats and black dress suits, mounted the music-stand and performed with their accustomed accuracy the following programme:

PART I.

Proem March.

1. Overture, Der Freyschutz .... Von Auber
2. Sonnet, (Here in this Wild Wood,) Capricio (the great Maple Tree) .... Dodworth
3. March, La Grande Duchesse .... Offenbach

PART II.

4. Reminiscences of Meyerbeer .... Godfrey (Consisting of themes from the following operas: L'Africaine, Le Prophete, L'Etoile du Nord, Les Huguenots, Dinorah, Robert le Diable.)
5. Galop, Einsenbahn .... Arndt
6. Lied "Adelaide" .... Beethoven
7. Morceaux de La Belle Helene .... Offenbach

PART III.

8. Overture, Lurline .... W. V. Wallace
9. Waltz, Die Weiber .... Lanner
10. Collocation, Old and Merry Friends .... Dodworth
11. March, D'Aiker .... Adam

Finale—National.

A large number of persons strolled off to the lake and patronized the boats, which did a good business during the day. The ball ground, or green as it is usually called, was dotted over with players, who seemed to prefer running the base to hearing the bass of Mr. DODWORTH's Band. The camel and his native (Irish) attendant trotted about the green, followed by an admiring crowd of small boys, who insisted on being allowed to mount the "ship of the desert." The gaudily-attired "native," however, objected to this, and did all the riding himself.

At an early hour the concert was over, and the thousands to whom it had been a source of enjoyment quietly wended their way homeward, accompanied, however, for a considerable distance, by armies of mosquitoes, who were doubtless attracted by the music, and who were most persistent in their efforts to disturb the equanimity of the audience.

New-York Yacht Club—Regatta for 1868.

A list of vessels belonging to this Club was lately given by us. Appended is a list of special regulations for the coming regatta on the 18th inst.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will come off on Thursday morning, June 18, at 10:30 o'clock. The value of the prizes for the two classes—sloops and schooners—is $250 for each class. The sailing courses and directions for the start are as follows: A flag-boat will be anchored abreast of the Club House, Staten Island, about half a mile from the shore, west of which the sloops will anchor in line about 40 yards apart, and the schooners in line 200 yards north of the sloops, about 50 yards apart. In taking position in the line, each yacht may select its own in the order of arrival at the anchorage. Mainsails, foresails and gaff-topsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee. The signal for starting will be announced on the morning of the regatta. Yachts will proceed from the anchorage to the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it to the west and south, and thence to the Light-ship, rounding it to the northward and eastward, and return over the same course, passing to the west of the flagboat off the Club House. Going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward. Entries will be received until Tuesday, June 16, 1868, closing at 10:30 A. M. precisely. They must be directed to the Secretary of the Club, No. 45 Liberty-street, New-York. The present rules are materially changed, especially in regard to the forms of entering yachts for a regatta. The entries are kept open to the last minute allowed (48 hours before the race;) but it is desirable that they should be made earlier, that errors of form or omission may be corrected, which cannot be done after the hour for closing has been reached. Attention is also called to the deposit of $25 required at the time of entering a yacht for a regatta.

G. L. SCHUYLER,
F. WESTRAY,
PHILIP SCHUYLER, } Regatta Committee.

A steamer, furnished for the use of the Regatta Committee and members of the club, will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 9:30 A. M. After the start, the steamer will touch at the lower landing of the Staten Island ferry, near the Club House, to receive members. No arrangements are made for the reception of ladies on the steamer. An entertainment will be provided at the Club House, under direction of the House Committee, for members of the club and ladies accompanying them. All wines and liquors are to be paid for when ordered.

The Masonic Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York reassembled yesterday morning in Irving Hall, R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Deputy Grand Master, presiding.

R. W. WM. SINCLAIR offered a resolution requiring Lodges working in foreign languages to keep a transcript of their business proceedings in English, was tabled.

A committee, consisting of R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, M. W. ISAAC PHILLIPS and M. W. JOHN J. CRANE, were directed to procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to the retiring Grand Master.

M. W. WM. A. KELSEY, of Euclid Lodge, No. 656, offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund be requested to select a suitable site on which to build a hall, and procure a refusal until all the lodges in the State can be made acquainted with such selection, and when two-thirds of such lodges shall have sanctioned such selection they shall be hereby empowered to complete such purchase and proceed in the usual way to make an offer for such purchase.

The Grand Secretary then read the following telegram, just received, and date, Nashville, June 5.

M. W. CHARLES A. FULLER, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and for the last fifteen years Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge, died this morning.

The following appointments were announced by the Grand Master: R. W. Charles B. Foster, Grand Marshal; Cornelius S. Esselstyn, Grand Standard Bearer; R. H. Huntington, Grand Sword Bearer; John Boyd, Philip Corkie, William Sinclair, James M. Fuller, Grand Stewards; Cornelius A. Marvin, Senior Grand Deacon; Charles E. Young, Junior Grand Deacon.

After prayer by R. W. and Rev. R. L. SCHOONMAKER, the Grand Lodge was closed in "ample form."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TERRACE GARDEN.—The jolly, pleasure-loving Arions commenced their summer series of amusements last night, at Terrace Garden, by an orchestral concert. The march from Faust opened the programme, followed by overtures, "waltzes," reveries, polkas, serenades, flute, horn, and violin solos, galops and triumphal marches. The band was led by CARL BERGMAN. Terrace Garden renewed its gaiety of last Summer, and the usual amount of lager, syrups and Rhine wine were drank. There was a very good attendance, and the usual sociability manifested at the gatherings of this Society, where the members and their families are much interlinked by acquaintance and good fellowship.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Officer KEMP, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday arrested ELLEN ROACH, on the complaint of Mrs. MARIA GARNETT, of No. 82 Chatham-street, who accused ELLEN of having stolen nineteen shirts, valued at $54. When the prisoner was brought before Justice HOGAN, Mrs. GARNETT stated that ELLEN had confessed the larceny to her, and had restored eight of the missing shirts. The accused, however, denied her guilt before the Magistrate, who left the matter to be decided by a jury, so ELLEN was locked up for trial in default of bail. She resides at No. 213 Elizabeth-street, and is a native of Ireland.

THE MODERN KIDD.—THOMAS KIDD, a driver of a pie-wagon, proved himself an unworthy possessor of the name of the great freebooter, for THOMAS, being feloniously inclined, stole only a suit of clothes, valued at $30, from HENRY MANNIS, No. 268 Seventh-avenue. Even this distinction THOMAS refused to claim, for in answer to the accusing MANNIS he said he had taken but one pair of pantaloons, and those he had dropped. Justice LEDWITH, as is usual with that Magistrate in dealing with crime, committed the prisoner without bail to answer at the General Sessions.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. A. N. Beyfield, Consul from Portugal to California, is at the St. James Hotel; Mr. E. Gutienez, Chargé d'Affaires, of Costa Rica, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Capt. Turner, of the British Army, is at the Brevoort House. Major-Gen. Hancock, of the United States Army; Gen. G. P. Este, of the United States Army, and Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Busteed, of Alabama; Gen. Sturges, of Stamford, and Gen. J. Stanwood, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. G. W. Dodge, of Washington, and Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A CARPET STOLEN.—RALPH SIMMONS was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice LEDWITH on a charge of stealing a carpet valued at $75 from HERMAN M. MEYERS, No. 359 West Thirtieth-street. It appeared that the carpet had been delivered to SIMMONS to be shaken, and never having been returned to its owner, the accused was held to answer at the General Sessions.

THE LICENSE BUREAU.—Marshal TAPPAN, of the Mayor's Office, issued the following licenses during the past week: Pawnbrokers, 13; second-hand dealers, 21; junk dealers, 44; coaches, 488; express wagons, 3; venders, 15; public carts, 50; dirt carts, 19; dog carts, 2; porter, 1; drovers, 33; intelligence office, 1; total, 690. Street stand permits, $9,062; fines, $22. Total amount received, $13,137 75.

ANOTHER CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—WILLIAM WILCOX, a native of England, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday on a charge of having embezzled the sum of $34 25 from DAVID W. DE FOREST of No. 47 Gold-street. It was alleged that he had taken the sum of $150, and the Magistrate remanded him for examination. WILCOX denied the charge, and stated that the money taken was to cover his salary, with no felonious intent.

FATAL KEROSENE OIL-LAMP EXPLOSION.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, over the body of Mrs. BARBARA PRENTICE, who died at No. 796 Washington-street, Friday evening, from the effects of burns received on that day by the explosion of a kerosene oil-lamp. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a native of this City, and 34 years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CENTRAL BANK FORGERY CASE.—The examination in the case of the forgers of FISK & HATCH's checks, which were passed and offered at the Central National Bank of Brooklyn last week, was concluded before Justice CORNWELL yesterday. The testimony of DELFOR, one of the prisoners, unraveled the plan which was adopted to pass the forged checks upon the Central Bank, and revealed some of its details, although the witness endeavored to mystify some of the minor particulars. VARNEY, another of the prisoners, gave his evidence and was discharged. PEREZ, the principal in the affair, and BRETT, the printer who furnished the checks, are still held.

INSULTING LADIES IN PROSPECT PARK.—JOHN FERRY and TIMOTHY LEARY, laborers in Prospect Park, were yesterday so much elated with the appearance of ladies in the Park, that they behaved themselves in a very unbecoming manner. The ladies did not admire the insolence of the two young men, and knew no reason why they should be accosted by them while enjoying a stroll in the Park. Officer HANFORD, of the Park Police, arrested both the offenders and took them before Justice CORNWELL, who fined FERRY $5, and suspended sentence in LEARY's case.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—Mrs. HART, an aged woman, residing at No. 7 Powers-street, E. D., attempted suicide on Friday night by jumping into a cistern in the rear of her residence, but was rescued by some members of the family.... CHRISTIAN JOHNS, a German tinsmith, residing at No. 280 South Fourth-street, E. D., attempted self-destruction yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head. The wound inflicted is not of a serious nature. JOHNS is said to be a man of dissipated habits.

ACCIDENT TO EX-MAYOR BOOTH.—While Ex-Mayor BOOTH was riding in his wagon through Vanderbilt-avenue, yesterday, his horse became frightened when near Myrtle-avenue, ran off, and coming in contact with a cart, broke both shafts of the wagon and threw Mr. BOOTH and his boy out upon the street. Mr. BOOTH was severely injured in one of his legs, but the boy was not hurt.

MILITARY ENROLLMENT.—The effort to obtain a large amount from the citizens of Brooklyn on the strength of the new military law is progressing. A large force of canvassers were sent out last week, by the Board of Assessors, who have succeeded, so far, in obtaining 20,000 names. This small number indicates how imperfectly the work has been done.

SEIZURE OF TWO STILLS.—Yesterday morning a still was seized in the premises at the corner of John and Gold streets, and another at No. 138 York-street. Mash and whisky were found on both premises, but no distillers.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Yesterday morning a boy aged four years, son of R. W. GLEASON, No. 68 South Second-street, E. D., died from the effects of scalds, he having fallen into a tub of boiling soap fat the previous evening.

STRIKE.—The workmen employed in ROBINSON's stave-yard, foot of South Eleventh-street, E. D., yesterday struck for an advance of fifty cents. They were receiving $2 per day.

FENIAN PIC-NIC.—The Fenians propose having a grand civic and military pic-nic at Myrtle-avenue Park to-morrow.

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

"PAPHIAN LOTION."

Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING. SOLD by all DRUGGISTS.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."
PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."

For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Hazard & Caswell's

PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL.
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

Gent's Fashionable Clothing.

Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The New Perfume,

BOUQUET DES ANTILLES,
surpasses in exquisite sweetness and delicacy any foreign perfume. Lasting, delicious and cheap. Price 75 cents.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.
A. I. MATHEWS & CO., No. 12 Gold-st.

Boys' Clothing.

Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A Meerschaum of Pollak & Son is the best, is the cheapest. Store No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st. Repairing done. Boiling $1.

A good man speaketh the truth in his heart, and walketh uprightly in RICHMOND'S Boots, No. 573 Broadway.

A Meerchaum of Pollak & Son is the best, the cheapest. Store No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing. Boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

POWER—O'BRIEN.—On Wednesday, June 3, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, MAURICE J. POWER to MARY F., only daughter of the late Timothy O'Brien.

DIED.

BACKUS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, June 6, CHARLES BACKUS, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, June 8, from his late residence, Meeker-av., near Kingsland-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.; and the friends of the family from Rev. S. H. Meeker's Church, Bushwick-av., near North 2d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—At Westchester, on Saturday, June 6, EUGENIA, wife of Wm. Cooper, aged 45 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Westchester, on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., and from the Methodist Episcopal Church at West Farms, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EBBETS.—ELIZA A. EBBETS, eldest daughter of James Ebbets.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JAHNE.—On Friday, June 5, HELENA S., wife of Henry Jahne, aged 51 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 247 York-st., Jersey City, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAUNCEY.—On Saturday, June 6, at the residence of her son-in-law, Frank T. Brown, No. 99 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, Mrs. MARY E. JAUNCEY, relict of the late Dr. Joseph Jauncey, of Westport, Conn.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

KINGSLAND.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Saturday, June 6, after a brief illness, EMILY A., wife of Wm. R. Kingsland, and daughter of Capt. P. G. Peck, aged 26 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LANGERMAN.—On Friday, June 5, WILLIAM LANGERMAN, aged 44 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) June 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 342 West 22d-st.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

PRENTICE.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, June 5, BARBARA, wife of John Prentice, in the 34th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, June 8, at 1 o'clock, from the Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 6, ELIZABETH, relict of Edwin G. Reynolds, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, Wm. Reed, No. 416 Hudson-av., on Monday at 3 P. M.

SILLIMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 3, GOLD S. SILLIMAN, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church in Joralemon-st., on Sunday, June 7, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

STROBELL.—On Saturday, June 6, of heart disease, Mrs. SARAH R. STROBELL, widow of the late Benjamin Strobell, of Charleston, S. C., in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Richard Marsh, corner of Green and Patchen avs., Brooklyn, on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

THORNDIKE.—At Sagua la Grande, Cuba, on Wednesday, May 27, after a short illness, JAMES M. THORNDIKE, son of the late Israel A. Thorndike, in the 26th year of his age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VALLANCE.—On Saturday, June 6, at Fairmount-av., Bergen City, MARGARET V. A. L. VALLANCE, widow of William H. Vallance, and daughter of the late C. F. Lindsley, of New-York.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bergen City, N. J., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS, BUNIONS AND BAD NAILS.

Reader, why do you suffer with corns, bunions, etc., when you can go to DR. KIMBELL and have them cured in less time than it takes us to write this? Why do you suffer any longer?

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READ THE EVIDENCE.—DR. KIMBELL refers to Hon. Mayor Peddie's wife, of Newark; Hon. Alfred Blackman, of New-Haven; Mrs. Lieut.-Gov. Winchester, of New-Haven; Hon. Charles Chapman's wife, of Hartford; Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull and wife, of Hartford, Conn. In Brooklyn, E. D.: Rev. Dr. Guion, wife and daughter; Mrs. Harvey J. Law, Rev. Dr. Partridge, Rev. Dr. Porter and Rev. S. M. Haskins. Charges less than on Broadway. Go and see the Doctor.

LOW PRICES

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DECORATED DINNER SETS	$70 00
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS	11 00
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces	6 50
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 182 useful pieces	38 00
PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 useful pieces	38 00
WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces	3 75
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 4 pieces	12 00
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces	20 00
SILVER-PLATED ICE-WATER PITCHERS	5 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, six bottles	7 00

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CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., in proportion.

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Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway, N. Y.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. JAMES O. SCRIPTURE will officiate in this chapel on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., both morning and afternoon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
8. No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8. No. 185 Spring, 1½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. No. 116 Elizabeth, 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d, 7½ P. M.
18. No. 340 East 23d, near 1st-av., 7½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Sup't of Missions.

THE FIRST ANNUAL COLLECTION in aid of the "Friendly Society of St. Ambrose Church, for the relief of the aged," will be made in the parish church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on TRINITY SUNDAY, June 7. On Monday the Almoner, Rev. Mr. SILL, will be found at the office of the Society, No. 138 Laurens-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and at his residence No. 25 Vandam-st., the rest of the day, to receive any further offerings which may be tendered to the Society, which extends aid, so far as its means admit, to the aged of any Protestant denomination without reference to sex, color, or nationality.

By order L. L. SILL, Sec.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. HENRY GORDON, of Coila, N. Y. Communion service at 3½ o'clock. Addresses on Sabbath School work by Mr. GORDON and Mr. MATHEWS, in the church, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BAPTist Teachers' Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, with the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., near 8th-av., at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Church Bible Schools for Adults.* To be opened by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D. All interested in Sunday School work invited.

AT ZION CHAPEL—3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-st. Seats free. Rev. JAMES MURRAY, Curate. Sunday services and sermon, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Holy Eucharist, second Sunday morning of every month. Baptism at every service.

REV. MR. GUIREY, LATE OF KENTUCKY, will preach in the Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; subject—*The Government of the Heart;* and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock; subject—*Election and Free Grace.*

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Dr. BENSON, of Oregon, editor elect of the California *Christian Advocate*, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. J. LYON, of Sandusky City, O., at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-ST., between Broome and Grand.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The sermon in the evening will be the last one he will preach before his departure for Europe. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

GOOD SHEPHERD MISSION OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 54th-st., near 2d-av.—Services SUNDAY, June 7, morning and evening. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock. Rev. J. B. O. BAUBIEN will officiate in the morning and Rev. Dr. MORGAN in the evening.

THE FRANKLIN-ST. M. E. MISSION Sabbath School will have reunion services on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M., at the Chapel, No. 186 Franklin-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Addresses by W. W. CORNELL, Esq., and others, and singing by the school. Friends of City Missions are invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Praise.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Prayer.* The Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st., Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, associate Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. On Trinity SUNDAY there will be a full anthem service in the afternoon.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, will address the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. The Children's Progressive Lyceum will hold a public session at 2½ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor—Services SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Rev. H. S. WHITE, of the Michigan Conference, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

FRENCH SERVICE.—PASTOR PILATTE, of Nice, will preach in the French language at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 7, at 7¾ o'clock. French citizens are particularly invited.

DODWORTH HALL.—PROF. W. H. CHANEY addresses the Spiritualists at 10½ A. M. upon *Astronomy.* JOHN ORVIS, Esq., discourses upon *Spiritualism, a National Religion*, at 7½ P. M. Conference 3 P. M. The public invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 37th Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Bible class for the blind at 3 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject—*Labor.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent; Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing by the children.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The opening exercises of the Eastern Branch, at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-st., will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st. on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10¾ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Morning Sermon—*The Pastor's Anniversary.* Evening—*Comfort for Mourners.* Public invited.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH. "LORD willing," Rev. JAMES MATTHEWS will preach on SUNDAY in the Hall, No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th st., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All who love the old way are invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—CHAPEL corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., preaches his first annual sermon THIS MORNING, at 10½. Evening service commences at 8.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service; MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, a special sermon by the Rector, Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, on *The State of the Church.* Service to commence at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, south side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, will preach this A. M., at 10½. Subject, *Last Words from the Cross*, and at 7½ P. M., *The Days are Evil.*

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, June 7. Morning service 10¾; evening 7½. Communion service directly after the morning service.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach for the Protestant Episcopal congregation worshipping in the Baptist Church on 5th-av., near 127th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

REV. J. L. M. CURRY, LL. D., OF Alabama, will preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and SABBATH EVENING.

WEST 53d-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. THOS. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, June 7, by Rev. Dr. PLUMBER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold divine service at the hall, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

THE TIME HAS COME.—BISHOP SNOW will preach the Word of the Kingdom, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*End of the World—Its Time and Manner.*

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.; Presbyterian congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. LEWIS W. MUDGE, of Yonkers, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., near Spring—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and 7½ in the EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. ALEX. MCLEAN. Seats free. Strangers invited.

ALL THE DEAD WILL SOON AWAKE.—Second Advent Meeting, three times every SABBATH in the hall corner of Allen and Grand sts., New-York. Come and hear truth.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 21st-st.—Rev. RAY PALMER will preach in this church every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING until further notice.

REV. GEO. GUIREY WILL PREACH next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING in the Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. All who wish to hear the truth are invited to attend.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS MORNING and EVENING. Sermon in evening to young men.

CHURCH OF REDEMPTION.—DIVINE service will be held in Irving Hall—MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock; Rev. U. SCOTT will preach.

REV. GEO. F. SEYMOUR WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, June 7. Services begin at 7¾ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at their headquarters, No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., on MONDAY, June 8, at 8 P. M. Important business will be transacted.

JAMES HUNTER, President.
NOBLE MCDONALD, Secretary.
HUGH GARDNER, Treasurer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 6, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	108⅞	1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d m.	89
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	112⅛	5,000	T., Peoria & W. 1st West. Div.	79
5,000	do	112¼	25,000	O. & Miss. C. B.	89
20,000	do	112⅜	13	Bank of Commerce	129
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 ... s3	113⅛	50	Park Bank	155
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110⅛	300	Quicksilver..2d call	26¼
5,000	do ... c	110¼	200	Canton Co.	51
84,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	110⅜	140	West. U. Tel.	38¼
5,000	do ... s3	110⅜	10	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	114
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, R.	105⅝	100	Mar. Pref.	9
500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	106½	50	Pacific Mail	97⅜
60,000	do	106⅛	12	do	97½
2,600	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser ... sm'll	109⅛	100	Bos. Water P.	21¾
1,000	do ... 3d ser	109⅝	500	do	22
20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	72⅛	100	do	21⅞
10,000	do ... 2d call	72⅜	35	Mer. U. Ex.	28¼
20,000	do	72½	20	do	28½
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	73½	300	N. Y. Cen.	133⅞
2,000	Vir. St. 6's. x-c	57¾	1000	do	134
7,000	do	58	1600	Erie R.	69⅞
8,000	do	58⅛	100	Reading R.	94⅜
11,500	Vir. 6s, New	57⅛	400	do	94⅝
11,000	N. Car 6s. x c	69½	50	Mich. Cen.	120
12,000	do	69¼	10	M. S. & N. I.	90
20,000	do	69⅜	100	do	90⅛
4,000	do	66½	1200	Ill. Central R.	154
26,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	68	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	87¾
22,000	Missouri 6s.	93⅛	300	C. & N. W. R.	68⅜
1,000	do	93¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅜
1,000	Ga. St. 7s. 2d call	96½	700	do	81⅝
3,000	do	96⅛	300	Clev. & Tol.	109¼
2,000	Erie 3d M	96¾	200	do	109½
5,000	Erie 4th M.	91¼	200	do	108¾
2,000	Gt. W. 2d M	78⅛	300	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	107
6,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	89½	1000	Chic. & R. I.	103⅛
15,000	Gr. E. 1st M.	80	500	do	103⅜
8,000	do	80⅛	250	do	103⅝
			200	P., F. W. & C.	112¼
			700	do	112⅜
			100	do ... b3	112⅛
			150	H. & St. J. R.	84
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	88
			100	Chic. & G. East. R.	37⅛
			100	Rens. & Sar. R.	90
			100	do	90½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108⅞	3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	110⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 ... s3	112⅜	10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67	113⅛
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110⅛	51,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	106⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

40	Am. Ex. Co.	53⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	90½
50	Adams Ex.	57½	1200	do	90⅜
300	Quick. Min.	26½	200	do ... c	90⅜
100	do ... b10	26⅛	100	do ... b30	90⅛
200	do ... c	26⅜	200	do ... b3	90⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	38¼	200	Clev. & Tol.	109⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¼	600	do	109⅜
1100	do	133⅜	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	103½
800	do	133⅛	500	do	103⅝
100	do ... b15	133⅝	1100	do	103¼
1200	do	133⅝	300	do	103⅞
200	do ... b3	133¾	200	do ... c	103¾
200	do ... c	133⅝	200	do ... s5	103⅜
600	Erie R.	69⅝	300	Chi. & N. W.	69¼
100	Erie R. P.	75¾	100	do	69
100	Hud. R. R.	142	200	do	68⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	50¾	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81¾
100	Mil. & St. P.	66¼	300	do	81⅝
500	P. F. W. & C.	112⅝	100	do ... c	81⅝
200	do	112¼	200	do ... b3	81¼
100	do ... b10	112⅜	600	Boston W. P.	21⅛
500	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛	100	do	21⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R.	154			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

2	Amer. Ex.	53⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	30¼
20	do	53¼	5	Ill. Cen	155
100	Adams Ex.	57½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	88
100	Quick. Min.	26¾	100	Mariposa Prf.	9
100	Pacific Mail	97⅜	100	Clev. & Tol.	108⅜
100	W. U. Tel ... c	38⅛	700	do	109¼
600	N. Y. Cen.	134	400	do	109
500	Erie R.	70¼	200	do	108⅞
100	Reading R.	94½	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	102¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	141⅞	200	do	102⅞
20	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	114	800	do	103
100	Tol., W. & W.	50⅝	500	Chi. & N. W.	68⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	111¾	200	Chic. & N.W.Pf.	80½
300	M. S. & N. I.	90	800	do	80⅝
200	do	89⅞	400	do	80¾
200	do ... b30	90	100	Boston W. P.	22⅛
100	do ... c	89⅞			

SATURDAY, June 6—P. M.

The Old and Open Boards of the Stock Exchange and their Joint Committee on the Long Room and the Gold Exchange have all resolved to make Saturday a half holiday through the Summer months. The Boards closed to-day at 1 o'clock P. M., the Gold Exchange at 2 P. M. and the Long Room at 3:30 P. M. Our quotations on Saturday will hereafter be conformed to this regulation, as the Brokers of the Open Board are prohibited, under penalty of suspension, from doing business after 3:30 P. M. on the Street. The Government Stock Room of the Stock Exchange, for dealings in the Public Funds of the United States, has been removed to the second floor of the Exchange Building, (late Mining Board quarters,) and the price of new membership raised to $500. The increased business in this department of the Stock Exchange has rendered larger accommodations, in the way of room, absolutely necessary, besides adding to the value of membership. All the members of the Old Board are admitted free, in person or by attorney, as heretofore.

The sales of Gold were 139⅞@139⅝@139½@139⅝ ℔ cent.; about ⅛@¼ below the sales of Friday. The Export by the day's steamers was $950,403, making for the whole week $3,575,594. The Treasury Office received for Customs, in Gold, during the week $2,122,000, and paid out on Gold Interest $667,000. The Banks lose on their Specie averages of the week $3,532,557, and gain $3,188,275 in Greenbacks. They add $5,614,877 to their Loans and Discounts, and the general line of Deposits is $4,342,691 higher than last week.

On the Stock Exchange the business in the Public Funds showed less dullness than on Friday, and a fraction higher for 5-20s of 1862, other descriptions being fully supported, except 7.30s, the bids on which were not higher than 109⅝, and interest. The State Bonds were firmer on Virginias, and the demand for Tennessees and North Carolinas quite active at 72½@⅝ ℔ cent, and 69½ ℔ cent., respectively. The Railway Bonds were also in free demand; the Rock Island First Consolidated Mortgage advanced 2 ℔ cent., 97½ being bid, and the Northwestern Convertibles to 94 ℔ cent. There was a demand for Chicago and Great Eastern First Bonds at 80, ex-coupons, and Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated at 89 ℔ cent.

The Railway market was generally buoyant and especially strong on Rock Island, which sold at one time up to 103⅜ ℔ cent.; Fort Wayne was 1@1½ ℔ cent. higher than on Friday; Toledo, 1@1½ up, and New York Central active in demand and strong in price. The miscellaneous list attracted very little attention. Pacific Mail was held firm at about 97@97⅛ ℔ cent.

At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made on the street, as compared with Friday night, the Railway market closing firm:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	106	106	Virginia 6s	58	58¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½	112⅝	Missouri	93⅛	93¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	113⅛	113⅛	Northwest	68⅝	68¼
N. Y. Central	133	134	N. West Pref.	81¼	80½
Erie	69¾	69⅝	Rock Island	102⅛	103
Hudson	141¼	141½	Fort Wayne	111⅞	111¾
Reading	94⅜	94⅜	W. U. Telegraph	38¼	38½
Mich. Southern	89½	90	M'chants' Union	28¼	28⅜
Ohio and Miss.	30⅞	30⅛	St. Paul Pref.	78⅛	78⅜
Pittsburgh	87¼	87⅞	St. Paul Com.	66	66
Toledo	108⅝	109⅛	Pacific Mail	97¼	97¼
Wabash	50½	50⅝	American Gold.	139⅞	139⅝
Tenn 6s. new	72⅞	72½	Bills on London.	110¼	110¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℔ cent. reg. '81 ex-d.	111¾	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	113
500 & 1,000. 1881	116½	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108½	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅝	10-40 reg.	105¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	109	7 3-10 2d series	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜	7 3-10 3d series	109⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan.	110⅜	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	100
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	110⅜	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	100
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870.	102	Illinois war loan	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872.	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873.	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex. c.	73⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	72½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875.	102	Virginia 6s., ex c.	58½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877.	103	Virginia 6s. new bds	57⅝
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878.	102	Georgia 6s	82
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.	99	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	96⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875.	95	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	69½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	N. C. 6s. new bonds	67¾
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Missouri 6s	93⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860.	100	Louisiana 6s	56
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862.	100	California 7s	130
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1865.	100	California 7s., large b.	130
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870.	100	Rhode Island 6s	101½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	American Exchange	120
Merchants'	122	Chatham	150
Mechanics'	130	Bank of the Republic	120
Union	119	Metropolitan	137
America	145	Market	115
North River	113	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	130	Corn Exchange	129½
Fulton	155	Continental	105
National	112	St. Nicholas	108
Merchants' Exch'ge.	116	Park	154
Seventh Ward	115	Manuf's & Merchants.	103¼
State of New-York	116	Central National	109
Commerce	129½	Fourth National	108½
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	120	Ninth National	110½
Ocean	108	Tenth National	105½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.	89¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	78⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90.	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub's	90	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78
Erie 1st M. Ex.	103	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	101
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	96½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	91¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	88⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	97½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	93	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85.	106⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	98½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102¾
Harlem 1st M.	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	110⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	80½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	97	Chi. & Alton Inc.	94
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	94	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Han. & St. Jo. L'd. G'ts.	101	Ohio & Miss. Con.	89
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97½	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94¾
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	93
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	101	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	80

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,995,781 40; payments, $1,643,725 61; balance, $94,188,511 89. The receipts include for Customs, $220,000; for Gold Notes, $84,000.

The National Bank of Commerce in New-York yesterday elected Mr. ROBERT LENNOX KENNEDY, President, in place of Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, resigned. For two years past Mr. KENNEDY was the Vice-President of the Bank.

Messrs. GEORGE E. COOK & Co., Brokers in Marine Insurance Scrip, 49 Wall-street, under the Atlantic Mutual Office, have issued, in pamphlet form, convenient for reference, the official statements of all the New-York Marine Insurances Companie's for the year past as made to the Insurance Bureau at Albany. The pamphlet can be had, gratuitously, by the holders or purchasers of Mutual Marine Scrip at the office of Messrs. COOK.

Of the State Stock of Indiana, bearing 5 ℔ cent. interest, and amounting at present to only $3,577,000 in the hands of the public, 20 ℔ cent. will be paid off on the first of July to all holders of Certificates notifying to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., the Fiscal Agents of the State in New-York, that they desire to receive this instalment; notice to be filed by 20th June. This is the only Public Debt of the State, except a few thousand of the War Bonds of 1861-62 not yet presented for redemption.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of May:

1868	$369,625
1867	333,952
Increase	$35,673

The aggregate amounts of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending June 5, 1868, were $3,212,121.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for May were $109,060, in Gold, against $95,828 for the same month in 1867. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company are selling as freely as ever at the advanced price of 103 and accrued interest; and the financial agents find it difficult to keep up, in their deliveries, with the orders from investment purchasers.

The earnings of the Connecticut River Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1866 and 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

Earnings.	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$277,890 40	$282,769 53
From freight	311,202 16	305,929 42
From mails	6,093 49	6,133 47
From express	10,650 00	23,060 77
From rents	3,428 00	4,488 83
From interest, &c.	7,878 83	6,782 99
Totals	$617,142 88	$629,165 01
Expenses, viz:		
Repairs of road	$104,696 56	$111,284 76
Repairs of bridges	1,778 51	5,348 07
Repairs of buildings	23,500 08	34,919 47
Repairs of tools, &c.	5,033 67	5,369 78
Repairs of locomotives	31,333 67	12,996 59
Repairs of cars	58,671 23	65,142 66
Running trains	90,754 17	91,144 39
Station expenses	43,330 46	50,258 24
General expenses	10,596 93	11,684 19
Stationery, &c.	5,189 97	7,212 35
Gratuities and damages	3,536 28	1,746 45
Removing snow	761 56	2,134 38
Water works	5,022 11	5,886 81
Miscellaneous	7,072 03	9,081 40
Total	$391,276 23	$414,209 74
Net earnings	$225,866 65	$214,955 27
Surplus per last report	171,980 13	181,581 53
Total	$397,846 78	$396,536 80
Against which are charged—		
Interest paid	$15,975 73	$16,689 97
Payment to sinking fund	8,000 00	8,000 00
Government taxes	48,545 42	45,791 65
Cost of new locomotive	14,100 00	....
Dividend, January	66,644 00	66,000 00
Dividend, July	66,000 00	68,000 00
Surplus, Nov. 30	181,581 53	192,055 18
Total as above	$397,846 78	$395,536 80

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings of 1867 show an increase of $12,022 13, with an increase in operating expenses of $22,933 51. The total expenditure shows an increase of only $6,793 88. The surplus shows an increase of $10,473 65.

BALANCE SHEET, NOV. 30, 1867.

Cost of road and equipment	$1,936,970 87
Material on hand	110,177 97
Paymaster	20,978 26
Suspense account	290 41
Ferry stock and real estate	10,072 30
Post-Office department	1,571 88
National tax	1,210 70
Bills receivable	3,336 67
Balance due from individuals and corporations	25,001 18
Balance due from station agents	56,125 57
Investments	32,600 00
Cash	46,937 84
Total	$2,245,273 65
Capital stock, 17,000 shares	$1,700,000 00
Mortgage bonds, due Sept., 1878	250,000 00
Expense bills payable	39,875 86
Unpaid dividends	347 00
Balance due individuals and corporations	62,995 61
Profit and loss	192,055 18
Total	$2,245,373 65

President—DANIEL L. HARRIS.
Directors—Ignatius Sargent, I. M. Spelman, Edward A. Dana, Chester W. Chapin, Sylvanus Adams, J. H. Butler, Henry W. Clapp, Roland Mather.
Treasurer—SETH HUNT.
Auditor—ELIPHALET WILLIAMS.
Superintendent—W. B. BRINSMADE.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

BANKRUPTCY—SALE OF COLLATERALS—PROOF OF DEBT WITH SECURITY.

In the Matter of Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, Bankrupts.—BENEDICT, J.—This is an application on the part of the National Bank of the Commonwealth for an order directing the sale by the Bank of certain stocks belonging to the above-named bankrupts, which the Bank claims to hold as security for the indebtedness of the bankrupts to the Bank.

The application is founded upon a petition setting forth that the Bank is a creditor of the bankrupts to the extent of $31,880, as security for which it holds certain stocks pledged by the bankrupts, the value of which is uncertain, and as to which the Assignee in Bankruptcy declines to agree; and the petitioners therefore pray for an order to sell said stocks in accordance with the provisions in the twentieth section of the Bankrupt act which declares that "when a creditor has a mortgage or pledge of real or personal property of the bankrupt, or a lien thereon for securing the payment of a debt owing to him from the bankrupt, he shall be admitted as a creditor only for the balance of the debt after deducting the value of such property, to be ascertained by agreement between him and the assignee, or by a sale thereof, to be made in such manner as the Court shall direct."

The application is strenuously opposed by the assignee in bankruptcy, principally upon the ground that it is premature, inasmuch as the petitioners have taken no steps whatever to exhibit or prove their debt in the manner required by the twenty-second section of the Bankrupt act.

The question thus raised I have considered with some care, because of the very positive opinion expressed by the intelligent counsel of the petitioners, that if the application of the petitioners be now denied it will be impossible for them to make proof of their debt without by that act releasing their right to the securities which they claim to hold.

This opinion, I am satisfied by an examination of the various provisions of the Bankrupt act, is erroneous; and I am also satisfied that, in the present posture of the proceedings, the application of the petitioners cannot be granted.

According to the plain words of the very provision of the twentieth section which gives power to make the order here prayed for, the right to the order is made to depend upon certain facts, namely: the existence of a debt owing to the creditor from the bankrupt, by virtue of which the creditor is to be admitted to share in the distribution of the bankrupt's estate, and the existence in the hands of the creditor of securities pledged by the bankrupt to secure the payment of that debt.

How these facts shall be made to appear is not provided in the 20th section, but is provided in the 22d section. According to the 22d section any creditor desiring to be admitted to share in the estate of the bankrupt by virtue of a debt owing him from the bankrupt, must exhibit his claim in a deposition setting forth the consideration thereof and the securities, if any, held therefor. Upon this deposition a hearing may be had, and testimony offered both in support of and in opposition to the averments of the deposition; and an adjudication is to be thereon made. But it will be noticed that the value of the securities which may appear to be held by the creditor is not required by the act to be set forth in the deposition, and that Form 21 only requires an estimate of that value to be made. The value of the securities forms no part of the issue which the deposition tenders, nor is it a fact of any importance to be known until it shall appear that there is a valid indebtedness and that such property is held as security therefor.

These facts having been made to appear, and it being thus determined that the person claiming to be a creditor is in fact entitled to share in the distribution of the estate, it then becomes necessary to ascertain the value of the property of the bankrupt which the creditor is entitled to hold, in order, by charging that value against the indebtedness shown to exist, to fix the amount which is to be allowed as the creditor's debt for which he is entitled to be admitted to share in the distribution of the assets.

The mode of ascertaining this value is given in the portion of the 20th section above cited, and when this value has thus been ascertained and deducted from the indebtedness proved, then the debt of the creditor is proved within the meaning of the 20th section.

As used in that section, the word debt means the amount upon which the dividend is to be computed, and the phrase "prove his debt" is equivalent to the phrase "share in the distribution of the assets."

A creditor does not prove as against the estate, or offer to so prove, the whole indebtedness of the bankrupt exhibited in his deposition, when against that indebtedness are set out securities held therefor, the value of which, when ascertained, the Court is asked to deduct from the indebtedness in order to arrive at the balance of the account, for which balance alone the creditor seeks to be admitted to share in the distribution of the assets, and I fail to find any provision in the Bankrupt act which declares that the exhibition of such a deposition, and proving the facts which it avers, if it be contested, will invalidate the right of the creditor to the securities which he is found to hold.

But it is said that the twentieth section declares that if the security be not sold or released, the creditor shall not be allowed to prove any portion of his debt, and therefore that the sale asked for is a necessary precedent to any attempt to exhibit a claim to be a creditor. I have above stated that this clause does not, in my opinion, refer to the exhibition of the claim required by the twenty-second section, but refers to the right of the creditor to have his debt placed on the list as entitled to draw a dividend. But, if this be not so, it is by no means certain that the clause is applicable to any case but one where the value of the property exceeds the sum for which it is held as security, which is not the case here; and, besides, if the clause be applicable to this case, it certainly does not declare that if the creditor does prove his debt he shall lose his security. And, inasmuch as in this case, the assignee, who is the only person opposing, insists that the petitioners can and must prove their debt, it would seem that the clause could be no impediment to the petitioners.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the petitioners can exhibit and substantiate their claim against these bankrupts so far as to comply with the requirements of the 22d section, without previously ascertaining the value of the securities which they hold, and that inasmuch as their right to the proceeds of their stocks, which they concede to be the property of the bankrupts, is dependent upon their ability to show themselves to be creditors, and to hold this property as security, no permission should be granted them to sell the property until their right to do so is shown in the manner required by the 22d section of the act. To grant that permission now would be to assume the existence of facts which may never be made to appear, for it cannot now be known that the petitioners will ever seek to participate in the proceedings in bankruptcy; or if they do, that upon the hearing it will be adjudged that they have any debt, or if they have, that these stocks were pledged to them as security therefor; and what title would be conveyed by a sale made under such circumstances, in the event of its being adjudged in the bankrupt proceedings, that the petitioners were not creditors of the bankrupts, or that they did not hold these stocks of the bankrupt as security for any debt.

To grant that permission would be to assume as proved the facts upon which the right to the order is, by the act, made dependent, and yet make the order for the sole reason that these same facts have not been, and cannot now be, proved.

I must confess my inability to see how such action can be properly required of the Court.

The motion is therefore denied.

James Emott and E. H. Pomeroy for motion; P. Cantine opposed.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Edwin Farrell, Maria Barbara Schwarz, Jane M. McNevin, Esther Smith, Charles Putnam, Maria Rogers, Robert Bonner, Gilbert C. Davidson, Alex. Edson, Hellen C. McLean, James Murray.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of Administration granted of estates of Jacob Gordon, Catharine N. McGuire, Charles Rehfeldt, John Hansell, Austin S. S. Main, Samuel S. Thorp, Marcus Engel, Frederick H. Fredericks, Thomas West, Edmund Bourgois, James Bolton, Julius Herman, Thomas McBride, Edward C. Gabandin, Albert M. Warehouse, Christopher Ghio.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

The following were appointed guardians, viz.: Maria Smith, guardian of Legrand and Estelle Spencer; Emily Curran, of Mary and John Sullivan; Phebe W. O. Freland, of Walter Feltham; Ann West, of Wm. H. West; William Healy, of Morling Connolly, Ellen, John, Cornelius and William Healy; Mary Lawlor, of Mary and Kate Linn; Wilhelmina Frankman, of Albert, William, Ida, Matilda and Hildah Heimann; Richard Hill, of Charles T., Richard and William Spencer; Margaret O'Kelly, of Emma Fitzpatrick.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday comprised twenty-nine cases of petit-larceny, thirteen of assault and battery, two of picking pockets, and one of violation of Corporation ordinance. These forty-five cases kept the Court busy for several hours and when the last had been disposed of it was discovered that not one of them was possessed of the slightest public interest. The large audience crowding the court-room and filling it with noxious odors, sat out the session patiently only to find their time thrown away. The larcenies were universally petty and commonplace, and the assaults were devoid of details raising them above ordinary street fights. The two cases of pick-pockets were of the kind so often reported, and therefore it is not necessary that they should be stated again.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

Schanck *vs.* Gibson et al.; motion.

Charles Stanton *vs.* E. Lyman et al.; motion granted. Plaintiff's costs, $10, to abide the event.

Gallar *vs.* Gregan; motion granted. Defendant's costs to abide the event.

In re the application of Milo H. Parsons et al. for leave to sue Committee, &c.; motion granted.

Claflin et al. *vs.* Fredenburg; motion denied. Costs to abide the event.

Delamater *vs.* Leavy et al.; motion granted.

James Dougrey *vs.* Jane Amanda Dougrey; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Campbell *vs.* Brown et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Vetterlein et al. *vs.* Caulkins et al.; motion granted with $101 costs.

Pinckney *vs.* Hirsch; motion denied, with leave to renew on stating his defence, and on payment of $10 costs.

Sugden *vs.* Sherwood et al.; motion granted.

Harton vs. Butler; motion granted.

Coleman et al. *vs.* Embler et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Elwood *vs.* Hamilton; motion granted and reference ordered.

The Same *vs.* The Same; motion granted.

Reilly *vs.* McCauley; motion granted with $10 costs, unless plaintiff stipulates to try at the next Circuit and pay costs of the motion.

Daly *vs.* Smith; motion denied.

Kennedy *vs.* Orcut; motion granted on payment of costs of the term and cause to be placed on the short calendar.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE TROUBLES OF A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE.

William Pinder vs. *Eliza Stoothoff.*—This case was resumed in court yesterday. The proceedings commenced by counsel for the defence, Mr. Barnard, summing up. He said the suit was brought on a speculative basis, and merely was an effort on the part of plaintiff to get at the property of the defendant which had been recently bequeathed to her. The language which the plaintiff had used at the very time of marriage showed that his avarice was then operating upon his conduct. There had been no interference on the part of defendant such as to cause the alienation of her daughter's affection for plaintiff, and he had no right to complain of his wife's affection for her mother, as it was not incompatible with her love for her husband. The request on his part, therefore, that she should leave her mother, was unreasonable as it was unnecessary; but that was only part of the cruelty and persecution on the part of plaintiff which had driven his wife away from him. The love for his child was merely a pretence, for he had contributed nothing for its support for four years. The jury should remember that both wife and child had been supported by the labor of defendant with her own hands during four years, then decide how many dollars the damage sustained by plaintiff was worth.

Ex-Judge Reynolds, for plaintiff, disclaimed all mercenary motives as governing the bringing of the suit. It was instituted in the hope that the jury would disapprove, by their verdict, of the conduct of that mother-in-law, so that she might be induced, if it were possible, to relinquish her hostility to the union of the plaintiff and his lawful wife. The testimony had proved abundantly the result of defendant's influence in separating the young couple.

The case was given to the jury late in the afternoon, and they rendered a verdict of six cents for plaintiff.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

During the past week the business transacted in the Surrogate's Court of King's County was as follows:

WILLS PROVED.

John Colclough, of New-Jersey; Aaron Kingsland, John J. Welsh, Patrick Connolly, Joseph Lockett, Sr., Maria Steubenrack, Alletta M. Suydam, Henry Suydam, James Cortery and Ludwig Unassest, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of James Jenning, of New-Lots; Charles H. Castle, Emily Dugan, Wm. O. Church, John Hardy, Mary A. Peck, Edwin O. Searles, Curtis S. Wade, Joseph F. Brewster and Mary Ann St. John, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Lettters of guardianship were granted to Helen L. Bonnie, John Gilmore, Henry Lowell and Robert Drummond.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes, Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following changes in the line of the Commissioned Officers of the National Guard are announced by the Adjutant-General as taking place during the week ending June 1:

COMMISSIONED.

Second Brigade—Sidney E. Morse, Engineer, *vice* Church, resigned.
Third Regiment—Edward J. Corbett, Captain, *vice* Moeser, resigned.
Sixth Regiment—J. Anthony Morschhauser, Adjutant, *vice* Ingersoll, resigned; Chas. H. Raynor, Commissary of Subsistence, original vacancy.
Tenth Regiment—Stephen Weaver, Captain, *vice* Ciucci, resigned; Matthias A. Hook, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Weaver, promoted.
Eleventh Regiment—Charles Albert Ebert, Chaplain, *vice* Wilkins, resigned.
Twenty-third Regiment—William P. Sands, First Lieutenant, *vice* McMillan, promoted; H. Herbert Hogins, First Lieutenant, *vice* Kelley, vacated by orders from general headquarters.
Sixty-ninth Regiment—Peter McQuade, Captain, *vice* Powers, resigned; John J. O'Donoughue, First Lieutenant, *vice* Hickey, resigned; Michael O'Roehe, Captain, *vice* Doran, promoted.
Seventy-first Regiment—Joseph A. Wise, Captain, *vice* Tyson, resigned; William A. Elmer, First Lieutenant, *vice* Tyson, resigned; Theodore V. Smith, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Elmer, promoted.
Ninety-sixth Regiment—Christoph Flecke, First Lieutenant, *vice* Geib, promoted.

RESIGNED.

Ninth Brigade—Quartermaster C. H. Douglas.
Tenth Regiment—Col. Lionel U. Lennox, Capt. James P. St. John.
Fifty-first Regiment—Col. J. Dean Hawley, Lieut.-Col. E. C. Fellows.
Seventy-second Regiment—Lieut.-Col, Lester J. Barnes, Major H. B. Howard.
Ninety-second Regiment—Adjt. James Williams.
Squadron of Cavalry, Ninth Brigade—Capt. Henry Dorr.

FOURTH BRIGADE FIELD DAY.

The various regiments composing the Fourth Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, assembled on Wednesday at Tompkins-square. There were present the Fourth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Maxwell; the Eleventh, Col. Lux; the Twenty-second, Col. Post; the Sixty-ninth, Col. Cavanagh; and the Seventy-ninth, Col. Farnsworth. The turnout, except in the case of the Twenty-second, was rather slim, but the latter regiment turned out well, having eight companies of eighteen files front each. The command having been formed, was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall, and staff, both in line and on the march. A number of movements were then executed in pretty good style, when Major-Gen. Shaler and staff making their appearance upon the ground, they were honored with a review in regular form. The marching was very fair, but the distances were poorly kept. Several military men were present among the immense mass of spectators that filled the square. At the close of the drill the brigade passed out of the west gate of the square through Eighth-street to the Bowery, to Canal-street, to Broadway, to Union-square, where it again passed in review before Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall, and was then dismissed.

FIRST BRIGADE.

This brigade will parade for exercise and instruction to-morrow, at Tompkins-square. Line will be formed on the east side of the square, right on Tenth-street, at 3 P. M. Commandants of regiments will assemble their commands in season to ensure punctuality. Field-officers will appear mounted. Regimental bands may be dispensed with. First-Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp John D. Probst has been promoted to be Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of this brigade, with rank of Captain, *vice* Mallaby resigned, and William W. Mali has been appointed Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant, *vice* Probst promoted. The recent inspection of regimental and company books and records has disclosed a gratifying improvement, and it affords Gen. Ward much pleasure to congratulate officers accordingly. Particular commendation is due Capt. Wm. V. Byrne, Twelfth Infantry, for the neatness and accuracy of his books and records, showing a most praiseworthy contrast to their condition at previous inspection. Adjutants Rich and Murphy, of the Second and Twelfth Infantry, respectively, are also specially commended for the neat appearance of their books and fullness of their records; the former in particular for improvement shown, and the latter for continued excellence.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

In compliance with brigade orders this regiment will parade in full uniform on Thursday, 12th instant, as follows: Battery C, Capt. Schilling, will parade mounted. Battery H, Capt. Klein, will parade, mounted as Troop, and report to the Assistant Adjutant-General at General Quarters, No. 22 Amity-place, at 1:45 P. M. The other batteries will parade dismounted. Regimental line will be formed in Tompkins-square at 1:30 P. M. precisely. The Commandant of Batteries A, D, F, G, K, will each detail one Corporal for special duty. Commandants of batteries will see that their First Sergeants are prepared to report to the Adjutant, all members present or absent at the time of formation.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with General Brigade Orders No. 3, this regiment will parade for drill, in full fatigue, on Tuesday, June 9, 1868. Roll-call of companies at 2:15 o'clock P. M. The field and staff will report to the Colonel, and the Band and Drum Corps to the Adjutant, at the same hour. In compliance with special brigade orders, a regimental Court-martial for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates, will be held at the Armory, on Monday, 29th of June, at 8 o'clock P. M. Lieut.-Col. George T. Haws as President of the Court.

The following appointments are announced: Sergt. Charles J. Therriot Right General Guide, *vice* Bacon, resigned; Charles Appleby Left General Guide, *vice* Therriot, appointed Right General Guide, and De Forest H. Thomas Sergeant of the Guard, *vice* Foote, resigned.

The following-named members have been expelled: B Company—Oscar Raymond; E Company—G. T. Stranahan, G. E. Merritt; G Company—William F. Bogart, William D. Chapin, Benjamin F. Van Loan.

On and after the 4th of July, all parades and drills of this regiment during the Summer months will be in white pantaloons, unless otherwise ordered.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will assemble at the Armory, in full fatigue uniform, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of proceeding to Tompkins-square to exercise in the evolutions of the brigade. Roll-call of companies at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Commissary Braine will make requisition on the Commissary-General for ten thousand rounds percussion caps, and personally superintend the delivery of same to commandants of companies on day of parade. An election is to be held to-morrow evening at the Amory of the Ninth Regiment, at 8 o'clock, to fill the office of Major, which has become vacant by the resignation of Major Charles S. Strong.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

This command will assemble, fully uniformed and equipped, on Monday, June 8, "for exercise and instruction." Line will be formed on Washington-square, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M. First Sergeant's call at 1:45 o'clock P. M., in Regimental Armory.

Discharges—Samuel Curtiss, Ordnance Sergeant; George G. Porter, Company A, physical disability. James Downey, Company B, enlisted in United States Army. John A. Wienman, Company B, removed. Michael Ryan, Company D; John H. Ellis, Company F; Thomas Stinson and Louis Hamilton, Company H; Robert G. Brown, Company G, expiration of term. Henry Brautigan and Paul Donovan, Company K, removed.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade for exercise and instruction to-morrow. The members will assemble in full fatigue, at company quarters at 1:30 P. M. Regimental line will be formed on Great Jones-street, at 2:30 o'clock.

The Commandant announces to the members of the regiment that it is his intention to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the Battle of Bull Run, by a full dress parade. The members not yet equipped are urged to procure their uniforms as early as possible. It has been ordered that so much of paragraph seven of General Orders No. 10, series 1867, as refers to Richard P. Wheeler is rescinded, and his name will be placed upon the roll as private of I Company. As no greater disgrace than expulsion can be placed upon a member, the companies are cautioned to be careful how they exercise that privilege.

Elections—George D. Wolcott, Major, *vice* Bell, resigned; William H. Benjamin, Captain, *vice* Wolcott, promoted; Joseph A. Wise, Captain, *vice* Tyson, resigned; John W. Wilson, First Lieutenant, *vice* Benjamin, promoted; William A. Elmer, First Lieutenant, *vice* Tyson, resigned; John D. Sypher, First Lieutenant, *vice* Wise, promoted; Joseph B. Coe, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, promoted; John N. Riggens, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Sypher, promoted; Theodore V. Smith, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Elmer, promoted.

Appointment—Corporal George C. Glenney to be Sergeant Standard-Bearer, in place of George W. Moore, honorably discharged.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade for instruction and drill on Thursday, the 11th inst. Roll call at 1 P. M., at the Regimental Armory. Line will be formed on Bond-street half an hour after.

The following changes have recently occurred in this command:

Appointment—Commissary Hermann Geritzen to be Adjutant.

Elections—Second Lieutenant Frank Keller, of Company F, elected First Lieutenant. Joseph Bauer, of Company F, elected Second Lieutenant. Christophe Flecke, of Company E, elected First Lieutenant.

Resignations—First Lieutenant Frank Sohmer, of Company C; Adjutant O. to Meyer.

Discharged—Albert Viehl, of Company D, physical disability.

The commissioned officers and the non-commissioned staff officers of this regiment will assemble in civil dress, at the Regimental Armory on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for theoretical instructions.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The following changes are announced in the Twenty-third Regiment:

Resignation—Col. Calvin E. Pratt.

Promotions—Second Lieut. E. F. Choate, to be First Lieutenant Company E, *vice* Barnes, resigned; First Sergt. Robert Prince, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant Company E, *vice* Choate, promoted; Corp. Hamilton Fulton, to be Second Lieutenant Company H, *vice* Burtis, resigned; First Lieut. George McMillan, to be Captain Company H, *vice* Cartwright, resigned; Sergt. Wm. P. Sands, to be First Lieutenant Company H, *vice* McMillan, promoted.

The officers of the Thirteenth Regiment are considering the propriety of going into an encampment for ten days in the vicinity of Brooklyn during the present Summer. The second annual moonlight picnic Second Regiment Drum Corps, will take place at Landman's Hamilton Park, Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, on Friday, June 12. Dancing will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M., and continue until midnight. Music by Manahan's celebrated Band. Drum Major Cregan and his corps are evidently fond of amusement for they are always at it. They propose having a good time on Friday.

The various companies of the Eighth Regiment will assemble at the Armory on Monday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the Burnside Guards, of Norwalk, Conn. There will be a volunteer parade to receive the visiting company from the boat on Tuesday, June 9, (previous to the brigade drill.) Roll-call at the Armory at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

Company F of Hawkins' Zouaves, (First Regiment of National Guard), under command of Capt. PERLEY, proceeded on Friday to Peekskill, and assisted in decorating the graves of soldiers interred in that vicinity. The company were received by the members of the old Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, and on their return, the same evening, escorted Mr. C. M. DEPEW, the orator of the day, to the Hoffman House and serenaded him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SINGULAR CASE OF LARCENY.—On the 26th of April, a closet in the residence of Mrs. MARY ANN ARCHER, No. 79 Grand-street, was broken open and several diamond rings, a gold watch and chain, and other articles of jewelry stolen therefrom, the aggregate value of which was $1,200. Detective VAUGHAN took the matter in hand and arrested JAMES CAMPBELL on suspicion of being the thief, but when the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, on the 1st of May, he was discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence against him. Since then Mrs. ARCHER received such information as led her to make an affidavit before Justice DOWLING to the effect that CAMPBELL stole the articles and they were in the possession of one THOMAS HANLEY, *alais* "Shang," and ANNIE MORRIS, at No. 128 Greene-street. The Magistrate issued a warrant and HANLEY and ANNIE were arrested on Friday in Troy, by Detectives IRVING and VAUGHAN, CAMPBELL being arrested yesterday in this City. HANLEY and ANNIE were taken before Judge GARVIN, at the Superior Court, on writs of *habeas corpus*, when HANLEY was discharged and the woman remanded to the custody of the Police. CAMPBELL and ANNIE were then arraigned before Justice DOWLING, and held for trial in default of bail. The Police state that they have ascertained that CAMPBELL did steal the jewelry, and remained all night with the female prisoner, who disappeared with the property. As CAMPBELL could not make a complaint against ANNIE she was quite bold, and attended a ball with the watch and chain on her person. Here a thief known as GOOSE met her and stole the watch and chain for the third time, meeting his deserts soon after in New-Jersey, having been arrested in Hoboken for picking pockets, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. One of the missing diamond rings was traced to a pawnshop where it had been pledged by ANNIE and redeemed the following day by HANLEY.

THE LOTTERY SWINDLES—ANOTHER CALL ON REED & Co.—In December, 1867, ERNEST GROSS, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., being in search of a fortune, invested $1 in a ticket purporting to be issued by the Riverside Orphan Asylum Association, and to give the holder a fair chance to draw some fabulous sum. In due time GROSS heard the result of the drawing. He had missed the great prize, but he was informed by letter from REED & Co., No. 6 Clinton Hall, New-York, that his ticket had drawn a prize of $200, and he was invited to send that firm ten per cent. on that amount, when the prize would be forwarded by return mail. GROSS thought the $200 worth coming for in person, and yesterday he arrived in the metropolis. He visited the office of REED & Co. to demand his prize, but was met by the information that he must obtain a certificate that he had drawn the prize from A. J. PETERS, No. 42 South Third-street, Philadelphia, before the money could be paid. As REED & Co. had themselves informed him that he had drawn the prize, this was a proposition that GROSS could not comprehend. Therefore he went away and took Police counsel, which resulted in the officers paying a visit to No. 6 Clinton Hall, and taking captive N. S. REED and EUGENE TAYLOR, found there in business attitudes. The prisoners were taken before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and held to answer at the General Sessions. It will be recollected that TAYLOR was held on a similar charge a few days since by Justice DODGE, and was arrested at the same place on that occasion.

SOCIETY OF DENTISTS.—A meeting of dentists in regular practice in this City was held Tuesday afternoon, at the Music Hall in the Cooper Institute, in conformity with a late act of the State Legislature authorizing the formation of a society in each of the eight Judicial Districts of this State for regulating the practice of dentistry. The following dentists were elected: President *pro tempore*, Dr. O. A. Jarvis; Secretary *pro tempore*, W. C. Horne. Permanent Officers—President, Dr. A. L. Northrup; Vice-President, Dr. A. C. Hawes; Secretary, Dr. W. C. Horne; Treasurer, Dr. E. G. Roy. Delegates to organize State Society, at Albany, on the last Tuesday of June—Drs. A. C. Hawes, W. H. Allen, E. A. Bogue, O. A. Jarvis, J. G. Ambler, John Allen, W. H. Atkinson, W. Carr. Censors for the District—Drs. G. E. Hawes, W. A. Bronson, C. E. Francis. The law authorizing these societies is of the same general character with those under which the medical societies are organized, with this important addition, that a Board of State Censors is authorized to grant diplomas to any dentist, now practicing in the State, whom they may find to be properly qualified. The delegates from the societies, simultaneously formed in each of the Judicial Districts of the State, meet in Albany on the last Tuesday of June, to organize the State Society of Dentists, when a constitution will be framed and a code of ethics for the dental profession adopted.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—Messrs. S. N. BIXBY & Co., of No. 173 Washington-street, have had in their employ CHARLES B. BARRON for several years, as clerk and traveling agent, in which capacity he collected the sum of $3,000 for the firm about two years ago, but instead of rendering an honest account of it he absconded and has been missing for some months. Yesterday Mr. BIXBY saw him in Courtland-street, sitting on a stoop, so he caused his arrest by Officer HEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The culprit stated that he had just returned from San Francisco, Cal., by the steamer *Ocean Queen*, arriving here on Friday, he having visited the silver mines of Mexico. He was arraigned before Justice HOGAN during the afternoon, and held for trial on a charge of larceny, as the proof of embezzlement was not at hand. He is a native of St. Clair, Mich.

FORTY YEARS A POLICEMAN.—Mr. GEORGE DOUGHERTY, a member of the Metropolitan Police, died yesterday at his residence, No. 18 Vandewater-street, from exhaustion and general debility, at the advanced age of 73 years. Officer DOUGERTY was a policeman of forty years standing, having entered the "Old Watch" in the year 1828, and continued in active service through the several Police Departments organized in the city since that time. For the past three years the deceased was detailed on duty at the Tombs Police Court, in consequence of his age, and continued there until recently, when he was transferred to the Jefferson Market Court. He bore an irreproachable character for fidelity and energetic discharge of duty, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH FAIR.—The ladies connected with St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of which Rev. THOMAS FARRELL is Pastor, have opened a grand Fair in the school-house on Leroy-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, for the benefit of the Sister House and School connected with the Church and conducted by the Sisters of Charity. The Fair has been in progress all the week, has been well attended, and will be brought to a close on next Wednesday night. The school house is very handsomely decorated and the tables are attended by ladies.

A JUVENILE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—JOHN MCDERMOTT, a youngster of a dozen years, residing at No. 194 Monroe-street, was taken before Justice MANSFIELD yesterday afternoon in a pitiable plight. His face was literally smeared with ink, and it appeared that the boy had attempted to commit suicide by swallowing about the third of a pint of blue ink, giving as a reason for the act that his "mother didn't like him, and he guessed he was of no account anyhow." The youth was sent to the Dispensary to be relieved of the fluid, which done and his face having been washed, he was sent home.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A MERCHANT.—GEORGE A. S. YOUNG, a wine importer at No. 110 Waverley-place, was arrested yesterday by Detective BENNET on a charge of having stolen, on the 18th of March last, a quantity of hosiery, gloves, laces, and other goods, valued at $1,000, from his former employer and friend, JAMES DUNN, of No. 304 Canal-street. It appears about the date of the alleged larceny, a case of goods was left by the prisoner with CHAS. SMITH, of No. 15 William-street, and the contents were subsequently identified by the owner as his property. The accused, on being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, was remanded for trial. He is a native of Scotland, and 28 years of age.

A FLATTERING CALL.—A delegation from the Church of the Holy Saviour, of which the late Dr. HAWKS was rector, went to Petersburg, Va., last week, and tendered a call to Rev. J. A. D. WINGFIELD, of St. Paul's Church in that city. The salary at first proposed by the delegation was $10,000 per year, but it is understood that at a subsequent interview this was increased to $15,000. Dr. WINGFIELD is spoken of as one of the most eloquent clergymen of Virginia, and hopes are expressed that his answer will be an affirmative one.

ONE THOUSAND MILES IN ONE THOUSAND HOURS.—JOHN GOULDING completed the feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours in this City yesterday. The wager was $2,000. The arena was a room in the rear of a liquor saloon in Chatham-street. GOULDING is greatly overcome by fatigue, and his physician has forbidden his sleeping more than a few hours at a time, until the effects of the long tramp shall have been worn off, but this it was found impossible to comply with. When fairly asleep, yesterday, it became next to impossible to awake him. His legs, and more particularly his feet, are in a very bad state. He is also afflicted with severe pains about the loins, through the spine, and a dizziness of the head.

ITEMS.—The gable end of the rear building, No. 68 Third-avenue, fell on Friday evening with a sudden crash, and carried away a part of the foundation of the building now being erected for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street. No person was injured....JOSEPH CONNOLLY, aged 6 years, and living at No. 153 Varick-street, had his head crushed by one of MOLLER & SON's sugar trucks....The police made 1,797 arrests last week in this City....JOSEPH KNAUR, a German, was severely injured in an Eighth-avenue car which collided with a car in West Broadway. He was taken to the New York Hospital....JAMES TOBIN, aged 6 years, of No. 487 Cherry-street, fell off a derrick at Allaire's Foundry, and broke his leg, being taken to Bellevue Hospital....Mrs. GEORGE PATTERSON, while temporarily insane, leaped from a second story window of her residence, No. 291 Avenue A, and sustained, it is feared, fatal injuries....FREDERICK WHITE, of No. 58 Pitt-street, fell through the hatchway of No. 24 Park-place yesterday, and was severely injured....HENRY TINKER, of No. 631 East Twelfth-street, was thrown from his milk-wagon, which contained 208 quarts of milk, his horse having taken fright and run away in Fourteenth-street. The milk was all lost, the wagon smashed, and TINKER had a leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....CHARLES KEMP, aged 9 years, was drowned yesterday, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street. The remains were taken to the residence of the parents, No. 413 West Thirty-third-street....JOHN KEEFE, of No. 8 Mulberry-street, was run over by stage No. 397, of the Fifth-avenue line, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, sustaining dangerous injuries.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, June 6, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 45 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $7 65 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN
Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.
H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, South Carolina Sixes and Virginia Registered Stock for sale.
SOUTHERN STATE and RAILROAD SECURITIES a specialty.
MANNING & DE FOREST,
Bankers,
No. 19 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT.,
One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.
Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.
The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes.
L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
UNION AND LOGANSPORT SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at the low rate of 85 and accrued interest. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road between Union, Ohio, and Logansport, Indiana, being a link in the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the new route to Chicago, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into the first mortgage bonds of that Company. For further particulars apply to
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.
Per order of the Board.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
CHARLES N. TALBOT, LE GRAND B. CANNON, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES R. TAYLOR, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, THOMAS DICKSON, ABIEL A. LOW, O. DE F. GRANT, ROBERT L. KENNEDY, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JAMES M. HALSTED, THOMAS CORNELL, W. J. HOPPIN.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.
The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.
Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.
THE OVERDUE INTEREST COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, also of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid, adding interest from maturity, and deducting Government tax, upon presentation at the office of this Company.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., May 17, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 30th inst. until the 11th day of June next.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1868, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 6, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 18, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company for the election of directors, will be held at the office, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111¾	112¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	113	113⅛
Coupon, 1881	116⅛	116⅞	10-40 Registered	105⅛	106
5-20 Regist'd '62	108⅝	109	10-40 Coupon	106	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	112⅛	112⅜	Gold	139⅛	139⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅛	110⅜	June 7.30	109⅜	109⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅛	110⅜	July 7.30	109⅜	109⅝
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	113	113⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.
ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular Letters of Credit through
ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.
Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two than held by them.
The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 10th.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOR INVESTMENT—TRUST FUNDS, &C.—8 per cent. City of Keokuk New Coupon Bonds, interest and principal at the Central National Bank, New-York, January and July, 20 years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; four coupons paid, and total issue is but $300,000. These are regarded as among the best secured corporation bonds in America. A small amount only for sale at 95 per cent and interest. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

$50,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTed in the banking and commission brokerage business by two gentlemen of large acquaintance and long experience in Wall-st., one of whom is a member of the Stock Exchange. The advertisers possess all the facilities, except capital, for conducting a safe and successful business. Address A. B., Box No. 149 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.
Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.
Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.
The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting Primary School No. 26 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Repairs, &c."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. FISCHER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STOTZMAN,
JOHN BYRNES,
F. C. WAGNER,
Board of Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
JUNE 3, 1868.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE, a position of trust, either as superintendent or forewoman; would like the charge of a house or laundry in a hotel; is also an expert sewer, either by machine or by hand; best of references given. Address, for three days, ARMINO, Box No. 147 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and thoroughly competent invalid nurse; she can give the most satisfactory medical references. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of twelve years' experience in the woolen trade as buyer or salesman, with a trade of $50,000 in New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania; also would be willing to go in an importing house, being acquainted with all the jobbers of this City; the best of reference given. Address WOOLENS, Box No. 116 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT BRADLEY'S STABLES, NO. 8 East 31st-st., a barouche (Brewster's make) in perfect order. Inquire for CHARLES BRUCE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE THOROUGHLY trained saddle horse, good size and color; suitable for a lady or gentleman. Apply at No. 105 West 3[illegible]th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A MUSIC BOX; PLAYS SIX OPera airs; for $75; cost $175. A race boat in good order, $50; her length is 22 feet, with outriggers. A Henry rifle, almost new, with leather case and 700 cartridges, $35. Address Box No. 4,767, New-York.

WANTED—A SCHOONER YACHT, OF FROM 100 to 200 tons, sound and ready for sea. Address, with name, price and full particulars, YACHTSMAN, Station D, Bible House, N. Y.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NOS. 154 AND 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.—Cord and kindling wood; pine, oak and hickory at the lowest market prices.
W. L. WILLIAMS.

BUSINESS AND POLITICAL BANNERS, Transparencies, &c., made and put up on short notice. Country orders solicited, by R. A. HUMPHY, No. 324 Grand-st., near Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE OF CLOAKS, &c.
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,
When we will offer, at retail, an elegant assortment of rich and elegant Paris-made garments, at
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES at $6, formerly $12.
SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES at $10, formerly $20.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $17, formerly $20 to $35.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $20 to $35, formerly $40 to $65.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
VIENNA ALL-WOOL SHAWLS, C. $4,
FORMERLY $6.
OTHER MAKES AND QUALITIES EQUALLY LOW AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
Paris Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Lawns, Poplins, Bareges, Percales, Piques, English, French and Domestic Prints, &c., &c.
ALSO,
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars and Cravats, Umbrellas and Parasols,
AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.
AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BRUSSELS,
Three-ply, Two-ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Mats, Rugs, Matting, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Spring Beds, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Paillasses and Bedding of every description,
AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LADIES' AND JUVENILES OUTFIT DEPARTMENT.
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
Infants' Wardrobes Complete. Ladies' Breakfast Robes, Robes de Chambre, Silks, Corsets, Corset-covers, Undergarments, Robes de Nuit. Ladies' and Children's Suits, Hats, Caps, Sacques, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO
A LARGE LOT OF ELEGANT
LAWN BRAIDED MORNING ROBES,
REDUCED FROM $25 to $16.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
This stock has been selected with great care, and we invite inspection with confidence. Reliable upholsterers to attend to fitting up hotels, steamboats, ships and private residences.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.
WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.
Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.
An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES!
Cheapest offering in 1868.
CLOTH SACQUES for $3, worth $6.
CLOTH SACQUES for $4, worth $8.
CLOTH SACQUES for $5, worth $10.
SILK SACQUES for $6 are very good.
SILK SACQUES for $8 are handsome.
SILK SACQUES for $10 are elegant.
SILK SACQUES for $12 are superb.
SILK SACQUES for $14, $16, $18 and $20 are unsurpassed.
SACQUES 50 per cent. less than anywhere,
AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.,
greatly enlarged and newly-fitted up store.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS,
OF THE NEWEST AND RICHEST DESCRIPTION,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on Monday, June 8, make large additions to all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
DRESS SILKS, PLAIN, CHINE AND JASPE POPLINS, BROCHE BAREGES, CHAMBERYS, GRENADINES, SILK MOUSSELINES, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will on MONDAY, June 8,
MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, viz.:
SHIRTING LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, HUCKABACK TOWELS AND TOWELING, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND PILLOW COTTONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.,
AT EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
have for sale
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING
SUITABLE FOR BOYS FROM 3 TO 12 YEARS OF AGE,
FROM $6 TO $20 PER SUIT.
PLAIN AND FANCY LINEN WAISTS
FROM $1 50 TO $6 EACH.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
250 PIECES ALPACAS,
in all the new colors and shades, from 30c. to 60c. per yard.
100 PIECES CHENE POPLINS,
the most desirable styles of the season, from 37½c. to 75c. per yard.
AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.,
much enlarged and elegant store.

DRY GOODS

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, AND COMPRISING THE FINEST SELECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE POPULAR TRADE.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED THEIR STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS
WITH EVERY NEW AND DESIRABLE MATERIAL FOR SUMMER WEAR; ALSO, JUST OPENED, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
IRON GRENADINE BAREGES
AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
ARMURE POPLINS, (A NEW ARTICLE,)
SILK-WARP MOHAIRS,
EPINGLINES,
SERGES,
AND OTHER STYLES OF DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR
WALKING AND TRAVELING DRESSES,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST OPENED A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
SILK AND CLOTH BASQUINES,
CASSACKS, SACQUES, &c.,
IN ALL THE NEW AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS, AND SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER WEAR.
ALSO,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS,
PIQUES, MARSEILLES, &c., &c.,
AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JOUVIN'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
NEAR BLEECKER,
Will open on
MONDAY, JUNE 8,
A full line of
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
UPHOLSTERY,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
QUILTS, &c., &c.,
from the recent AUCTION SALES, and which will be offered at half the cost of importation.
Best Quality of 11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS, at $1 50. Usual price, $2 25.
Also novelties in ready-made Walking Suits,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
to which we invite special attention.

THE GREAT UP-TOWN DEPOT
FOR MUSLIN AND LINEN GOODS.
Yard-wide muslins for 12½c., worth 20c.; linen towels for 12½c.; napkins for 12½c.; table linens and damask from auction, selling for two-thirds of the cost of importation, at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, JUNE 8, OPENING OF NEW GOODS.
Best assortment of new Dress Goods, suitable for the present time, most of them bought at the last auction sales, and much below the prices of other houses.
SILK SERGES, LENOS, BAREGES, MOZAMBIQUES, ALPACA POPLINS, PIQUES, PERCALES, ORGANDIES, CALICOES, &c., guaranteed below the market price. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods exchanged if they are not as represented.

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL LACES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS
and COLLARS, THREAD LACE, PARASOL COVERS,
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS,
purchased at the late great closing sale, at auction, of the finest goods imported, at about one-third cost of importation.
Also,
200 GRENADINE ROBES, in NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS,
at less than half price.
100 PIECES IRON FRAME GRENADINES
BLACK and COLORS,
4-4 to 8-4 wide, at great bargains; also,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
and a great variety of
NEWEST STYLE DRESS GOODS,
for suits, at a great reduction.
1,000 PARIS ORGANDIE ROBES, at 25 cents on the dollar of cost;
very elegant designs and great bargains.
PRINTED PIQUE'S and PLAIN WHITE do., from 25 cents upwards; JACONETS, ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS, in great variety.
500 DOZ. BEST KID GLOVES ever sold at $1 per pair.
100 Doz. do. LACE BACKS, $1 25.
with great variety of MOURNING and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
at very low prices.

BATHING SUITS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
NEW AND HANDSOME,
AT $4 EACH AND UPWARD,
Will be offered on MONDAY, June 8.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will exhibit on MONDAY, June 8,
ONE CASE LADIES' PARIS MADE HATS,
VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
handsome ready-made
SILK, POPLIN AND BAREGE SUITS, ready to wear
Extra quality WHITE VELVET CLOTH SACQUES,
$5 each; value $10.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, $10 each and upward.
Real India CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
$50 and upward.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

THE CHEAPEST PARASOLS
are those which are sold for $1 and $1 25, at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION, &c.—HEALTH RESTORED by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Arabica Food to the Stomach, nerves, lungs and liver of old and young, curing, without medicine or expense, dyspepsia, (indigestion,) constipation, diarrhœa, acidity, headache, neuralgia, hysteria, palpitation, sleeplessness, debility, wasting, cough, asthma, fevers, consumption, low spirits. 60,000 cures which had resisted all medicines, including that of His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan. It saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Also, the Revalenta Chocolate Powder, more strengthening than concentrated beef. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York. In tins, 1 lb., $2 50; 2 lbs., $4 50; 5 lbs., $10; 12 lbs., $20; 24 lbs., $36, and through all grocers and chemists.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL assistance should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms for nursing.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood; circulars sent free.

FURNITURE.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway—Magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, COLORADO,
MINNESOTA, NEVADA, } Building.
NEBRASKA, IDAHO. }
MINNESOTA .... WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO .... WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN .... WEDNESDAY, July 8
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN
The elegant first-class steamship
QUAKER CITY, O. WOLF, Commander,
will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 13 North River.
Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $28—gold. For passage apply to
LEXOW & VOIGT, Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st.
Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
will leave SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
The elegant first-class steamship
ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, for Bremen via Havre,
SATURDAY, June 13,
to be followed by the CIRCASSIAN, June 27.
Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25; gold. Apply for freight and passage to RUGER BROS. & CO., General Agents.
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, June 11.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, June 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 25
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA,
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on TUESDAY, June 9.
Per cubic foot, 80 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent.
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
EMILY B. SOWDER...LEBBY...SATURDAY, June 13.
MARIPOSA...........KEMBLE...SATURDAY, June 20.
CORTES.............NELSON...SATURDAY, June 27.
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, July 4.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY 20 DAYS.
Steamer VIRGO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

HOTELS.

MOUNT MANSFIELD HOTEL,
STOWE, VT.
This elegant hotel, with ample accommodations for 400 guests, is now open for their reception. It is completely furnished throughout with every convenience and luxury for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, to which are added a large livery stable of fine horses, billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, cafe, &c. Its situation, in a beautiful village at the foot of Mount Mansfield, the noblest mountain in New-England, is one of the most delightful that can be found, combining, as it does, splendid scenery with walks and drives unequaled. The route is via Vermont Central Railroad, leaving cars at Waterbury Station. Full information cheerfully given by W. H. H. BINGHAM, President Mount Mansfield Hotel Company. Post Office address, Stowe, Vt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, TO ONE OR two gentlemen, in a strictly private family, a pleasant front room on the second floor without board—with breakfast only; location unexceptionable and convenient to car routes; use of parlor and piano; references exchanged; terms moderate. Address Box No. 118 Times Office.

NO. 57 NINTH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway, handsome furnished rooms for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. Also, one suite of rooms on second floor, recently occupied by a dentist.

NO. 188 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, large closets, gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $18 a week, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A FEW YOUNG MEN MAY BE ACCOMmodated with lodging, with or without board; pleasant rooms; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 302 East 37th-st., near 2d-av.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily have an elegantly furnished extension room, with Paine's bedstead; also, hall room to let with board; terms moderate during the Summer. 224 West 22d-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., parlor, three chambers, bath and bedrooms attached.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms on second floor to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable locality.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS—WITH OR without board, may be had in a private family; first-class house. Inquire at No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 228 EAST 13TH-ST. — FURNISHED rooms, with board, in a private family, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 349 2D-AV., ABOVE 20TH-ST.—Good rooms, with board, with an Eastern family; references required.

TWO LARGE ROOMS IN PRIVATE family at No. 168 West 34th-st., with or without board.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, to a gentleman. Apply at 305 East 20th-st.

TO LET—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, at No. 8 East 18th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS SILBER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 7, 1868.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A NEW house, all the improvements; must be sold immediately; No. 463 West 34th-st.; possession immediately; can be seen from 11 to 12. Apply to S. L. BRADLEY & CO., No. 951 Broadway, and No. 181 5th-av.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house; complete order; 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; for sale cheap; possession. Others, $12,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH-ST., OPPOSITE UNION-SQUARE.—To be leased for 21 years a valuable property. For particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, brick house, two stories and basement, No. 8 Butler-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BRAINARD, RICE & BURNETT, No. 41 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN or Jersey City, a small house. Address, with full particulars, also how much money can remain on bond and mortgage, Z., Box No. 110 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The homestead and farm of the late George Kingsland, situated in Union Township, Bergen County, New-Jersey, about one mile south of the Rutherford Park, late Boiling Spring Station, (a prominent stopping place on the line of the Erie Railroad,) containing about 250 acres of upland, of which about 40 acres are covered with wood, and about 280 acres of meadow-land; on the premises are a stone-dwelling house and outbuildings. Also, a lot of land at East Newark, Hudson County, N. J., lying on the south side of the turnpike-road, about one-half mile from the bridge over the Passaic River, containing about 16 acres. A map of the premises can be seen and information given by applying to the undersigned at Jersey City.
E. W. KINGSLAND, Executor.
JERSEY CITY, June 4, 1868.

A SUBURBAN BRICK VILLA FOR SALE—Situated within the corporation of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. This town contains some 7,000 inhabitants, is on the line of the Erie Railroad, 65 miles, or 2¾ hours from New-York. This is a most beautiful, picturesque and highly cultivated region of country, where citizens of New-York, retiring from business, are almost daily buying homes. The house is 40x30, with an extension, containing dining room and kitchen. There are stables, coach-house, sheds, hennery, all built without regard to cost. Three and a-half acres of land beautifully laid out, with garden, fully planted, fruit in variety; also, ornamental shade trees. Possession at once. Price $25,000; which is a low figure.
Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York; or, to Chas. H. Horton, Wallkill Bank, Middletown.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING SING, A HANDSOME place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and, standing on high ground, is cool and remarkably healthy; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bath-room, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the Township of Hempstead, Long Island, will be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For particulars see auction head in the Evening Post.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY PRETTY TWO-STORY RESIDENCE and outbuildings; 15 acres; well fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located; 16 miles by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; a bargain. Also, farms and residences; all localities; $3,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171, Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Rye, Westchester County, on the water, a new cottage house, 13 rooms with stable and three acres; also, magnificent building sites, splendid views, bathing, boating and fishing. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED house at Newburg, within walking distance of the boat and cars; situation high, commanding unsurpassed views; terms moderate. Apply to J. H. CHAPMAN, corner of Water and 2d sts., Newburg.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE, BEAUTIful residence; modern improvements; coach-house and stable; one or six acres; very finely fruited, shaded, &c. A bargain. Others—all localities and sizes—$3,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES FOR SALE OR to rent, furnished, delightfully situated on the seashore. LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER ONLY—AT Luzerne, N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga by railroad, ten miles from Lake George, Hazlewood Cottage, furnished; well known, situated on the romantic Lake of Luzerne; contains parlor, saloon, dining room, kitchen, ante-kitchen, six bedrooms; very desirable; boat and bath-house, soft water, pure air, mountain scenery; four acres of ground; also, fuel, ice, stabling, garden planted with shrubbery, roses, &c.; will be let to strictly first-class parties for the season; price only $500. Also, furnished rooms, with or without board, comprising three parlors and eight bedrooms, with wide and long piazza, pleasantly situated, would be let to satisfactory parties very reasonable. Refer to Rev. SYLVANUS REED, corner 38th-st. and 4th-av.; WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 13 Broad-st.; N. D. CLAPP, Fifth-av. Hotel, or by letter, to J. P. WILCOX, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED COUNtry seat on the East River, three miles from Harlem; the house is spacious and well furnished throughout; attached are about 12 acres of land, with garden, stable, coach-house, &c., the place is well supplied with garden and orchard fruit; possession given immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 37 Beaver-st., or FRANCIS BARRETTO, on the premises.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE on the banks of the North River; eleven rooms, besides kitchen and laundry, together with the privilege of horses, carriages, boats, &c.; four hours from New-York, in a region unknown to musquitoes or fevers; if applied for immediately will be rented at very moderate terms. Address A. L., Barrytown, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE AT SUMMIT, N. J., quite near the Morris and Essex depot, elegant new and roomy houses; also, a neatly furnished cottage, all in a beautiful park of 40 acres, having the use of stables if desired; the houses conveniently arranged for permanent residence. Address J. PIERA, Summit, N. J., or apply to GUST. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in one of the most desirable locations for a summer residence in Brooklyn; convenient to ferries; would be let for one or two years to a small private family. Address S., Box No. 997 Post Office.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, FURNISHED COTtage, just painted and cleaned; nine rooms; beautifully shaded, ten minutes' walk on flagging from railroad depot. Rent $60 a month, or $500 to May. Inquire of WM. SMART, Flushing, near cottage, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Room No. 10.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Newtown, L. I.; possession at once; within easy access of New-York by two lines rail: suitable for a large family; large garden, with plenty small fruit and shade trees; ice house filled; stable if desired.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 41 Sidney-place, on Brooklyn Heights; a few minutes' walk from either South or Wall-st. Ferries; in complete order, and with every modern convenience. Apply to T. M. MORGAN, No. 32 New-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—TO RENT—A pretty cottage; 10 rooms, garden, fruit, &c.: $500. Others, furnished and unfurnished, $30 to $400 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE AT East Orange, N. J., containing nine rooms; nearly an acre of ground, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to P. H. LEONARD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE COMPLETELY furnished, at New-Rochelle, "Lathers' Hill," with carriage house; grounds all laid out; fine view of the Sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT SMALL THREE-story house in East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; immediate possession. Apply at Room No. 3, No. 80 Nassau-st.

PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE TO LET—Three hours from City by New-Haven cars, 12 rooms furnished. Plenty of fruit and shade. Address S. O. CURTISS, Stratford, Conn.

TO LET—FURNISHED SECOND STORY, FOUR large rooms, with bath, hot and cold water; privilege in kitchen. Apply at No. 151 West 13th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 75 West Broadway; a good location for any kind of business, and to the right party a favorable lease may be had. Apply at No. 44 Charles-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION.—CIRCULARS particularly descriptive of Prof. WELLS' interesting and effective system of teaching elocution, and for the PHYSICAL TRAINING and DEVELOPMENT of the VOCAL ORGANS, obtainable, and subscriptions to a New-York Summer class, now forming, received at BRENTANO'S Literary Emporium, No. 708 Broadway.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH.

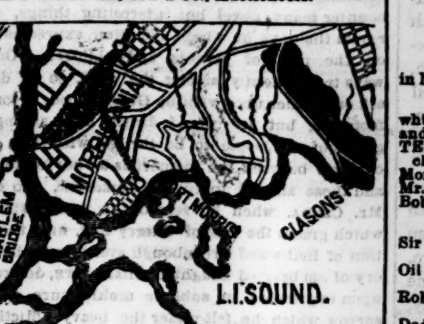
TEACHERS.

A PERSON OF GOOD FRENCH AND English education, neat sewer, cheerful disposition and good nurse, desires to engage as governess or companion to travel to Europe or California, or elsewhere; best references. No. 116 West 17th-st., until suited.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS governess; can teach French, German and music; best of references given. Apply at No. 16 West 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.



GREAT SALE OF WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.
325 acres in 39 parcels, at auction. To be made without reserve, pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, in partition. On THURSDAY, June 11, 1868, at 12 M., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property consists of the easterly and southerly portions of Clason's Point, in the town of Westchester, and extends from the South Westchester Turnpike, 2¼ miles along the new highway to Long Island Sound, and includes an extensive and valuable water front on the Sound. Location shown on annexed map. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Maps can be had of the Auctioneers, at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN C. PERRY, Referee.
IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CAPT. TOWNSEND'S LIBRARY.
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, and FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 7½ o'clock P. M.,
SUPERB PRIVATE LIBRARY.
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF BOOKS.
Comprising the private library of the late Capt. Robert Townsend, U. S. N. This library contains a particularly choice and elegant selection of
VALUABLE STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
Rare and unique editions, most of which are in splendid bindings by Pawson & Nicholson and others, and the whole one of the
FINEST COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY,
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
the whole to be sold at auction without reserve as above, at the Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.,
THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY GOING ABROAD.
ALL MADE TO ORDER BY BAUDOINE & BELTER.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on MONDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 87 Madison-av., corner 29th-st.:
PARLOR—Medallion carpet, superbly carved rosewood suite in green, flowered, figured silk, brocatel, carved rosewood marble-top mirror, door and back etagere, carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, &c.
LIBRARY—Velvet carpet, carved rosewood suite in green enameled leather, carved rosewood library table, gold-bordered window shades, &c.
BEDROOMS—Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, &c.; sofas and chairs in hair cloth, gilt cornices and window shades.
HALL, &C.—Carved rosewood hall stand, bronze and gilt chandeliers, &c.
DINING ROOM—Carved rosewood extension table, carved rosewood arm and side chairs in crimson velvet, carved black walnut extension table, black walnut chairs, cane seated; china, crockery and glassware; also, velvet and Brussels stair carpets, rods, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD AND GILT FRAME PIER MIRROR AND CORNICES TO MATCH;
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.,
All made to order by Vrede and other celebrated makers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 165 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture in the above house, viz.:
PARLORS—Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, carved rosewood marble-top centre-table, elegant crimson and white figured brocatel window curtains, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, carved rosewood music stand, elegant gilt and decorated vases, carved black walnut table in red cloth, superbly carved black walnut mirror-back etagere, elegant ornaments on do.; carved ebony and ormolu mounted side and easy chairs in figured worsted, easy chairs in green reps, elegant decorated porcelain vases, elegant bronze clock with fine bronze figure.
BEDROOMS—Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top pier tables, carved black walnut bookcase, black walnut desk, rosewood workstand, elegant carved gilt lounge in green plush, rosewood chairs in crimson brocatel, carved black walnut hall-stand, black walnut extension dining table, carved black walnut chairs in crimson reps, fine china crockery and glassware, stair carpets, rods, shades, &c., &c.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.
Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK, LONG ISLAND SOUND, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Throgg's Neck, the residence of Samuel M. Fox, Esq., situated in the town of Westchester, four miles from either Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, or Williamsbridge stations, Harlem Railroad. It can be reached by boat to Baylis Dock, one-half mile from the house, and is only seven miles from Central Park. The house is frame, filled in with brick, (Gothic villa style,) contains on first floor two parlors, dining-room, library, with kitchen and laundry extension; second contains seven bedrooms; attic has seven servants' rooms. The outbuildings consist of a large brick and two small frame stables, handsome greenhouse and grapery, &c., in good order. Grounds consist of about 54 acres; are handsomely laid out and ornamented with evergreen and shade trees of large growth. The above place is situated directly on the Sound, with extended views of same. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale; fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage or all cash can be paid. Balance on delivery of the deed, June 30. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, BY ANCIENT AND MODERN ARTISTS,
AT AUCTION.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,
A collection of fine oil-paintings, by celebrated ancient and modern artists, under the direction of
F. W. FOOTE,
Guardian of JOHN F. SIMONS,
and by order of Orphan's Court of Union County, New-Jersey.
Also, a fine collection of oil-paintings by American and European artists.

IN PURSUANCE OF A JUDGMENT OF the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, will be sold on the 9th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all those two certain dwelling houses and lots of land situate on the westerly side of Essex-st., between Hester and Division sts., in the City of New-York, known as Nos. 21 and 23; the entire dimensions of lots being 62 feet 6 inches by fifty feet.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—FINE LARGE FIRST-class Summer boarding house, near West Point Military Academy, on the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages always within call; terms reasonable. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWPORT, R. I.—House delightfully located on Dixon-st., near the cliffs, with a fine view of the ocean; has 8 large bedrooms, suitable for two families, each with private parlor and private table, if desired; at present occupied by Dr. Clark, and may be seen by applying to HAZARD & APTHORP, Newport.

SUMMER BOARD, FROM JULY 6, AT the Hudson River Institute; twenty acres in groves and walks, beautiful drives, healthy location, easy access to New-York; reasonable terms and good accommodations among the attractions. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT A beautiful private residence on the Sound; one hour from the City. Address Mrs. J. W. FREDERICKS, College Point, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated at City Island. Apply to Capt. CHARLES S. WEAVER. For further particulars write.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE KNOLL House, Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson.
JACOB COCKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS.
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. E. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¾; to commence at 8 o'clock.
THE SUMMER SEASON
will be inaugurated
MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1868, by
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
in his great dramatic satire upon the vices, follies and sensations of the present times, entitled the
LOTTERY OF LIFE,
which will be presented with new scenery, novel effects, and the following excellent distribution of characters:
TERRY, THE SWELL, a Scampish character, on the chances......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Mordie Solomons, } A Double-faced } Mr. Chas. Fisher
Mr. Allcraft, } Character }
Bob Mawley, a Pugnacious character, Mr. Edward Lamb
His first appearance at this theatre.
Sir Wylton Downe, an Excitable Character, Mr. T. J. Hind
Oil Tommy, a Promiscuous Character, Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Robert Mordaunt, a Resolute Character, Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Dodgers, a Villainous Character....Mr. W. J. Leonard
Dummy Dennis, a Dissatisfied Character...Mr. J. Quigly
Duffy, a Shaky Character..........Mr. E. Cashin
Hawkeye, a Piercing Character.........Mr. E. Mintura
1st Policeman, an Imported Character..Mr. W. H. Pope
2d Policeman, a Moving Character..........Mr. T. Ward
Bob, a Bootblack, a Shining Character.....Mr. J. Curran
Sam, a Porter, a Dark Character.........Mr. G. White
Frank, a Barkeeper, a Dry Character.......Mr. J. McGee
Polly O'Hallaran, a Fascinating Character, in which she will sing "Coal-Oil Tommy is my Name"........Miss Effie Germon
Her first appearance at this theatre.
Miss Tartar, an Ascerbetic Character, Miss Fanny Morant
Judy O'Squall, an Impressive Character, Mr. Geo. Holland
Emily Summers, an Interesting Character, Miss M. Barrett
Mary, a Domestic Character...........Miss F. Carman
Biddy Murphy, a Commercial Character, Miss C. Carman
Lucy, an Obliging Character..........Miss E. Monell
Jenny, a Cloudy Character..............Miss J. Day
Susie, a Match Girl, an Illuminating Character, Miss L. Timony
Lizzie, a Tooth-pick Girl, a Penetrating Character, Miss S. Timony
Pretty Waiter Girls, Attractive Characters.
NEW LOCAL SCENES,
FIFTH-AV. HOTEL and MADISON-SQUARE, R. M. Halley
MORDIE SOLOMON'S SECOND-HAND CLOTHES SHOP..........................H. Isherwood
EXTERIOR OF TIFFANY'S BUILDING, Broadway, G. Evans
JAPONICA CONCERT SALOON........H. Isherwood
FULTON FERRY-HOUSE......................G. Evans

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—OPERA BOUFFE.
Sole Lessee..........................J. GRAU
ALHAIZA & CALABRESI..................Directors
TO-MORROW AND EVERY EVENING,
Offenbach's most original extravaganza,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Mlle. ALINE LAMBELE'S in her unique impersonation of EURYDICE.
ORPHEE will be presented with new scenery, painted expressly by Messrs. Calyo, Smith and Hill.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Boxes, $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15; Family Circle, 50 cents. Seats secured at the regular Theatre Francaise Ticket-office; down town, Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.
SATURDAY—Matinee and evening performance.

NO. 954. BROADWAY, COR. 23d-ST. NO. 954.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR.
SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
CLOSES THURSDAY EVENING, June 11.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
Every evening at 8,
at this beautifully situated and elegant resort.
THIS SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1868,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON, AT 3½; EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR..............THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Broadway, 7th-av., and Belt Railroad cars pass the door, while the 6th and 8th av. cars are distant but a short block off.

WALTER H. WALLACK,
IN HIS GREAT ENTERTAINMENT,
AT IRVING HALL, TUESDAY NEXT.

FREE SCIENTIFIC LECTURES TO GENtlemen and ladies, at 3 o'clock, EVERY AFTERNOON, in the New Phrenological CLASS ROOM, at No. 389 Broadway, between White and Walker sts., commencing MONDAY, June 8. Seats free.
SUBJECTS: *How to read Character; How to Choose a Pursuit; How to Choose Clerks and Apprentices; How to Improve the Memory; How to regulate the Passions; and How to Rise in the World.*

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st. and 4th-av.—Day and evening.
FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, June 20.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.
THE NEW REPUBLIC,
or EMANCIPATION,
on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE IN aid of the Grand National Fair will be delivered at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1868, instead of Irving Hall, as previously announced.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
SPRING MEETING.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 9—FOUR RACES.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10—FIVE RACES.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 11—FOUR RACES.
FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 13—FOUR RACES.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
The races will commence each day punctualy at 2 o'clock.
Entrance to course.......................$1
Entrance to course and stand.............2
Quarter-stretch badge for meeting........10
Each day.................................3

MUSICAL.

WALKER'S PIANO ROOMS
REMOVED TO NO. 47 EAST 12TH-ST.,
next to Irving House. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS for sale or hire.
N. B.—Hire allowed if purchased.

BOOSEY'S PIANO-FORTE TUTOR.—The best, largest and cheapest ever published: 40 pages, large music size; price 50 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. Contents—The rudiments of music most fully explained; full-page diagrams of keyboard; fifteen five-finger exercises; twelve preparatory lessons on passages of five notes; twenty-four progressive lessons in the most familiar keys on the best popular melodies, with preludes in each key; the necessary scales, exercises, &c., and a dictionary of nearly 400 musical terms. To be had of all music and book dealers, or direct from the publishers. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S cheap musical publications free. BOOSEY & CO., 644 Broadway

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 15 new and 10 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days. Also, 50 new and second-hand INSTRUMENTS for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PIANO-forte, made to order for a professor of music. On account of great strength, power of keeping in tune, excellence of action, &c., it is admirably suited for the country; cost $800; will be sold for less than half. THOS. HALL, No. 431 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

ORPHEE AUX ENFERS—ALL THE GEMS from OFFENBACH'S Opera, instrumental and vocal, Just published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Is now open. The annual examination of the Cadets, at the United States Military Academy, commences June 1, making this the most interesting time to visit this beautiful and romantic spot.

HARNETT'S HAMILTON HOTEL.—ISLAND OF BERMUDA.—The traveling public of New-York, and of the United States generally, are respectfully informed that the above hotel has been erected at considerable expense, by the corporation of the town of Hamilton. The building is most pleasantly located, being situated on an eminence commanding a view of Hamilton harbor and surrounding country, and has been constructed on the most improved style, affording comfort and convenience to its occupants. Parties traveling, either for pleasure or health, will find this establishment a most agreeable as well as healthful resort. The proprietor pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of his guests.
JEREMIAH HARNETT, Proprietor.
HAMILTON, Bermuda, May, 1868.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE & BRO., 112 Front-st.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open for boarders June 15. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean, making it especially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

BOARD CAN BE PROCURED AT MAMAroneck, 21½ miles from City, on New-Haven Road, at a fine country residence and on high ground; fine view of Sound; perfectly healthy; single fare out, 65 cents; can commute for $44 for three months; ten minutes from depot; our conveyance to and from depot; can get to business by 9½; board very reasonable; a rare chance. For further particulars, address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

SUMMER BOARD AT GLENWOOD House, Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, Penn.—The above establishment has one of the most beautiful situations to be found in that romantic region, and is provided with all the conveniences for the comfort of the guests; rooms large and airy. For terms apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—SAFE FAMILY SEA bathing, fishing, rowing, fine groves, drives, mineral springs; fare 25 cents; terms moderate. Apply to H. B. KENT, No. 176 Bleecker-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT.—GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—The never-failing Mrs. S. VANHORN has now arrived from Europe; the greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; reveals the past, present and future, and all the events through life; she has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages. No. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—JUNE 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..............................Lessee
C. W. Tayleure.......................Business Manager
G. L. Fox..............................Stage Manager
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES,
dazzled and delighted with G. L. Fox's pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
The great comedian and pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX........as..........CLOWN
Pantaloon.........C. K. Fox | Harlequin.........F. Lacy
Columbine..Mlle. Laurent | Burlesque..Miss E. Harrison
Romance..Mrs. C. Edmonds | New-Jersey......Mr. Sinclair
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY DUMPTY will be offered every night this week in all its original splendor; and on Monday, June 15, will be brilliantly reconstructed, with new costumes, new tricks, new dances, new grotesquerie, new drop curtain.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY. Admission, 50 cents.
NINTH WEEK OF CROWDED HOUSES
to witness PARIS AND HELEN,
in which the charming sisters, SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, nightly appear as
HELEN, PARIS AND ORESTES,
introducing the universally favorite CANCAN DANCE, with all of Offenbach's original music.
SEVENTH WEEK
of Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL in his great character of
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS,
in TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

NEW STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery,
directly opposite the Old Bowery.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, June 8 and 9,
Mr. E. EDDY,
assisted by a
MOST POWERFUL COMPANY, in
the new sensational play of the
PHANTOM CAPTAIN.
To conclude with the drama of
STEENIE THE WANDERER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Grand combination of the people's favorites—Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Miss NELLY GERMON, Mr. R. JOHNSTONE, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. Another New drama completed, THE SONS OF LIBERTY; or, THE TRUE HEARTS OF OLD IRELAND; PAUL CLIFFORD, the great Highwayman of 1760. THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Tammany Building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
The GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE, introducing Capt. Jinks, As Thro' the Park we Go, Guinea Pig Boy, Old Hats, Bitter Beer, On the Beach at Long Branch.
UNSWORTH AND DAN BRYANT.
PHALON'S FLOR DE MAYO.
EUGENE, the Great Prima Donna.
NEW-YORK BY MOONLIGHT.
Characters by Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Henry and Dan Bryant.
In preparation,
A FLASH OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
Box office open from 10 to 3 for sale of reserved seats.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
Proprietor.............................PH. BERNET
CARL BERGMANN'S
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JUNE 7, 1868.
PROGRAMME:
1. Festival March........................L. Schreiber
2. Overture, Stradella.......................Flotow
3. Waltz, Lustschwarmer......................Strauss
4. Finale, Rienzi.............................Wagner
5. La Fille du Regiment.....................Donizetti
6. Selection, Freyschutz........................Weber
7. Fruhlingserwachen............................Bach
8. Der T——l ist los, Fantasie...................Hamm
9. Overture, Zampa.............................Herold
10. A Mother's Dream...........................Lumbye
11. Fantasie Polka.............................Herzog
12. Coronation March.........................Meyerbeer
Conductor........................CARL BERGMANN
Admittance, 25 cents.
No postponement on account of the weather.

W. H. WALLACK,
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD
AT IRVING HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, 9th.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON,
Day and Evening, 5th-av. Gallery, corner 14th-st.
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, June 20.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.
$2 00
Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE,
From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
CITY OF BOSTON,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.
Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.
FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.
For further information inquire of
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Returning leaves Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark SUNDAY next, June 7:
Leave New-York foot of Barclay-st. 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.
Leave Newark foot of Centre-st. 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON,
Superintendent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
The steamboat NORWALK will commence her regular trips to Coney Island for the season on WEDNESDAY, June 10.
We would respectfully inform the public that there has been increased accommodations made for visitors to the Island.
Further notice will be given as to time and place of starting.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from the foot of Warren-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, June 7, at 7:30 A. M., landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. The elegant steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE has resumed her trips, and leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMER NORWALK commences her regular trips for the season on WEDNESDAY, June 10, leaving Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼; Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾, and pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

BARGES AND STEAMBOATS TO CHARter for excursions; Crossett Grove, Pleasant Valley, Waters' Grove to let. Excursion office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

RAILROADS.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.
THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE
issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.
F. W. JACKSON,
General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

FRANCE.

American Artists at the Salon—Literary Intelligence—Memoirs of Countess Guiccioli—A Valuable Library—The Emperor Maximilian's Book—Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 22, 1868.

In the review of the works in the Exhibition which I sent you the other day I omitted to notice some of the pictures by American artists, and now hasten to repair the oversight. A portrait of an Italian girl, by MARY STEVENSON, of Pennsylvania, has obtained a place on the line, and well deserves it, for its vigor of treatment and fine qualities of color. Miss STEVENSON has been a pupil of GEROME, and proposes shortly to visit Italy to improve herself. She is only twenty years of age. Another Pennsylvanian girl, Miss HALDEMAN, has a small interior which displays unmistakable talent. Miss HALDEMAN belongs to the Ecouen school, and was a pupil of SOYER. Mr. STAIGG, of Boston, exhibits a portrait of Miss GREENOUGH, the sculptor's daughter, which is admirable as a likeness, though somewhat feeble in color. Mr. BACON, of Boston, has two clever pictures, one "The First Visit," and the other "Poachers—an effect of Snow." A still-life by Mr. RAMSAY is painted with much force, as are also the two pictures of Mr. HASELTINE, of New-York—"Capri" and "The Environs of Genoa." Mr. HELMISK, of Ohio, and Mr. FOXCROFT, late of Boston, have a couple of pictures each, which are more or less successfully treated. Mr. MAY's pictures I noticed in my last. They attract a good deal of attention.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Some months ago I mentioned in one of my letters that the Marquise DE BOISSY, (the celebrated Countess GUICCIOLI,) was occupied with the preparation of her memoirs, and that they would contain much new matter in relation to Lord BYRON. The book is now completed, and will shortly make its appearance. A friend of mine, who has seen the first volume, and who has read everything that has appeared in connection with the life of the poet, assures me that the work fulfills the promises held out in regard to it, and that it will create quite a sensation in the literary world. Although now far advanced in life Mme. DE BOISSY preserves much of the beauty and gracefulness which won BYRON's heart. She was greatly attached to her late husband, a most excellent though eccentric man, and who always treated her with the utmost respect and affection. He left her nearly the whole of his large fortune and she lives in elegant style, but unostentatiously. She has an especial partiality for Americans, more particularly of her own sex, their largeness of views and independence suiting her. She reads a great deal, and in conversation is one of the most charming persons imaginable. If she writes as well as she talks her book cannot fail to be a most interesting one.

A *brochure* to which some importance is attached, and which has for its title *Le Sacerdoce et l'Empire en* 1868, is announced for publication to-day. The defiant attitude which the priesthood are assuming toward the Government on the subject of public education, and the discussion which opens to-day in the Senate on the report of M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE, have excited, in regard to this pamphlet, a good deal of curiosity. As soon as I can get a copy of it I will send you an analysis of its contents.

The sale of the library of the well-known book collector, M. BRUNET, has realized the large sum of 305,825 francs, or about $62,000. A copy of *Gargantua* in two volumes (the edition of 1535) fetched 3,750 francs ($750.) The *Premier livre de discours de l'etat de Paix et de Guerre*, by MACHIAVAL, edition of 1544, and which belonged to FRANCAIS, Premier, brought 5,000 francs, ($1,000.) It is curious that while the debates in the legislative body bear evidence to the general distress and stagnation of business there never has been a period when books and pictures have realized higher prices.

The French edition of the memoirs of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, (recently published at Leipsig,) will make its appearance in a few days. The following history of the book, taken from the preface of the French editor, (M. JULES GAILLARD,) will interest your readers. It was originally printed in Vienna, in 1862, but only fifty copies of it were struck off for presentation to the members of the Imperial family, certain Princes and Princesses of foreign courts, and a few of the most intimate friends of the Archduke. The idea of publishing it for the benefit of the world in general never occurred to its author until shortly before he was summoned to the throne of Mexico, in the course of the year 1863. He confided the superintendance of this edition to his friend, Baron MUNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN, the brilliant writer who is so well known in German literature under his pseudonym of Frederic Halm. It was commenced at Leipsig, MAXIMILIAN being unwilling that his works should be published in his own country. Fresh considerations caused the interruption toward the end of the year of the work of the editors, which was resumed in 1866. The Emperor undertook himself in Mexico the revision of the book and indicated the corrections, additions and suppressions, which had been necessitated by the political circumstances of that period, and which ultimately led to his again postponing its publication. Things remained in this position when, last Summer, as soon as the news of the death of MAXIMILIAN reached Europe, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, moved by a sentiment of fraternal piety, gave orders that the printing of the memoirs should be resumed and finished.

The German edition is in seven volumes, the French one is confined to two. I have not seen the original, and therefore cannot say how far the work of compression has been dictated by prudential motives on the part of the French editor. Sufficient, however, of his political reflections is given to show that the Archduke accepted the throne of Mexico only after a severe internal struggle, the anguish of which betrays itself in every line of the poems written on the eve of his decision.

"Those," says Mr. GAILLARD, "who on the faith of a few pages betraying a juvenile and frank enthusiasm for the historical glories of his house, may still be disposed to attribute to MAXIMILIAN monarchical prejudices, and to believe him infatuated with his princely grandour and the privileges of his race, will do well to suspend their judgment until they have read the *Aphorisms* contained in my second volume. They will find there the expression of a sincere liberalism, and reflections which the most enlightened and independent minds of our epoch would not care to disavow."

MUSIC—DEBUT OF MAZZOLENI.

The first appearance of the tenor, MAZZOLENI, so long and favorably known in America, took place last evening at the Theatre Imperial de l' Opera. The event excited a double interest from the fact that the *débutant* had undertaken the formidable task of singing in a language of which a few months ago, he was profoundly ignorant. Those who are aware of the importance which the French attach to a pure pronunciation on the stage, will understand the ambitious character of the venture. That it was neither a failure nor a success will therefore be as readily comprehended. The qualities of Signor MAZZOLENI's voice are not those which find favor with a French audience, but his dramatic talent always commands respect. He made a mistake, I think, in appearing here for the first time in the "Trovatore." The associations connected with the *rôle* of *Manrico* on the minds of his audience were of too vivid and pleasurable a character to render his performance of it susceptible of a favorable verdict. His voice is wanting in the sympathetic qualities, and his acting in the sentiment which would have raised him to the level of his predecessors in the *rôle*. With the best disposition, therefore, on the part of the audience, he failed in arousing the slightest feeling of enthusiasm, and was not called out once during the whole performance.

I mentioned to you in a recent letter that an attempt was about to be made to give Italian opera in Brussells. The undertaking, I am sorry to say, has proved a disastrous failure. CARAZZI-ZUCCHI, another artist who won some popularity in America, broke down lamentably, and the receipts falling off, the singers were compelled to return to Paris before the expiration of their engagements, and with their salaries unpaid. Is it not curious that whilst native-born American singers meet with great favor in Europe, the Italian singers who find favor in America are not very successful on this side? I do not pretend to draw any conclusions from the fact, although the present condition of opera in America might justify some speculations in regard to it.

At the Opera-Comique a one-act piece entitled "La Penitente" is the latest novelty. The music is by Mme. DE GRANDVAL, a lady who has distinguished herself by several *compositions du salon*, and also by the grand mass which was performed last year at St. Eustache. The melodies in her operetta are graceful and flowing, and though not characterised by any striking features of originality, give promise of much better things.

The story of the Cid has, it seems, been simultaneously occupying the pens of four lyrical composers without any of them being aware of the fact of their being at work upon the same subject. The names of these rivals are M. M. AIME-MÆLLART, GEVAERT, DUNIN JUNDZILL and BAZZONI.

In mentioning this latter gentleman let me add that I heard the other evening a pupil of his—a young American lady, Miss ROSALIE FOSTER—whom he is preparing for a musical career and who bids fair to win distinction in it. She is a sister of Miss NINA FOSTER, who some years ago used to read in public in New-York. Mr. BAZZONI's pupil has a fine soprano voice and has acquired under his tuition a facility and brilliancy of execution which will in time entitle her to aspire to the opera.

GREEN WOOD CEMETERY.

The City of the Dead—Its Name—Its General Nomenclature—Its Avenues, Paths, Hills, Dells, Mounds, Waters and Groves—Information for the Public—Statistics—Officers—Improvements, &c.

This burial place of the dead of a great city, or rather of the American Metropolis, is always a subject of interest to the readers of the daily newspaper, not because the mind delights in themes of a sombre nature, but because in traversing the ground where lie the remains of dear departed friends, pleasant memories are awakened, and the finer thoughts of which we are susceptible, are evoked while the sweet experiences of the past come up at our bidding, like angels, to help us to honor the memories of those who, in by-gone days, were loved, and whose companionship was warmly cherished. A ramble through the avenues, the dells, the hills, the crescents, the paths, the ridges of beautiful names in Green-Wood Cemetery is calculated to lead the visitor into just such a train of thought as has been suggested. So that we may get over the period of criticism in this article, it may be well at this point to say that the Trustees of the Cemetery insist upon the public understanding that the ground is not Greenwood, but Green-Wood, meaning what these two words impress the mind with, rather than the more commonplace and unromantic idea furnished by the one word. An examination of the various reports and other documents published by the Trustees shows that Green-Wood is the real name of the Cemetery, although the public have allowed themselves to fall into the error almost universally practiced of writing and calling it Greenwood.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE CEMETERY.

Although the name of the Cemetery itself has been alluded to, that is not what is referred to under the general head of its nomenclature. Herein we allude to the various names of locations, euphonious in every case, and to those whose friends lie buried in certain parts known and remembered always by their names, serve the purpose of mnemonics to ever and anon connect the name and the memory of the dead with the hill, or dell, or avenue on or near where the dust lies in long and silent repose. Of these names we have prepared a list, the only one ever published. First we call attention to the various avenues:

THE AVENUES.

Alder,	Forest,	Oak,
Arbor,	Garland,	Oakwood,
Aspen,	Glen,	Oakleaf,
Atlantic,	Grape,	Ocean,
Baltic,	Greenbough,	Sassafras,
Battle,	Grove,	Southwood,
Bayside,	Hemlock,	Summit,
Bayview,	Highland,	Sycamore,
Birch,	Hillock,	Tulip,
Border,	Lake,	Union,
Central,	Landscape,	Vale,
Cypress,	Lawn,	Valley,
Dale,	Linden,	Vernal,
Dawn,	Locust,	Vine,
Dell,	Meadow,	Vista,
Edgewood,	Mulberry,	Willow.
Elm,		

THE PATHS.

Acacia,	Everglade,	Osier,
Acorn,	Evergreen,	Oval,
Alcove,	Fern,	Pansy,
Alder,	Fir,	Peony,
Althea,	Flowery,	Persimmon,
Amaranth,	Furze,	Petunia,
Andromeda,	Garland,	Phlox,
Anemone,	Geranium,	Pilgrim,
Angelica,	Glade,	Pinus,
Arbutus,	Grassy,	Pineleaf,
Aster,	Greenbank,	Prairie,
Aurora,	Grotto,	Prim,
Audean,	Harebell,	Prospect,
Azalea,	Hazel,	Ravine,
Bayview,	Hawthorn,	Reed,
Baygrove,	Heath,	Rose,
Battle,	Heliotrope,	Rosemary,
Berry,	Hibiscus,	Rural,
Birch,	Hillside,	Saffron,
Blossom,	Hyacinth,	Serpentine,
Bluffside,	Hydrangia,	Shady,
Bush,	Iris,	Snowberry,
Caucatia,	Ivy,	Snowdrop,
Calycanthus,	Jasmine,	Spirea,
Carnation,	Jet,	Sprag,
Catalpa,	Jonquil,	Steepside,
Cedar,	Juniper,	Sumac,
Cherry,	Laburnum,	Syringo,
Chestnut,	Lake,	Sweet Briar,
Circling,	Lakeside,	Sweet Gum,
Circlet,	Lakeridge,	Thorn,
Clematis,	Larkspur,	Tulip,
Cliff,	Laurel,	Turf,
Clover,	Lavender,	Underwood,
Columbine,	Lawn,	Vale,
Cone,	Lily,	Vapor,
Coreopsis,	Lupine,	Verdant,
Cornus,	Meadow,	Verbena,
Cowslip,	Mimosa,	Vineleaf,
Crocus,	Mistletoe,	Violet,
Crystal,	Monarda,	Vision,
Cypress,	Moss,	Vista,
Daisy,	Mossbank,	Warrior,
Dellwood,	Mossy,	Waterside,
Dew,	Moss-clad,	White Oak,
Dewy,	Mound,	Willow,
Edgehill,	Myrtle,	Winterberry,
Eglantine,	Nanniewood,	Wintergreen,
Elder,	Narcissus,	Woodbank,
Elderwood,	Nut,	Woodbine,
Emerald,	Oak-nut,	Woodland,
Euonymus,	Olive,	Zephyr.

HILLS, RIDGES, DELLS AND WATERS.

Alpine Hill,	Forest Dell,	Orchard Hill,
Arbor Water,	Fountain Hill,	Pastoral Dell,
Battle Hill,	Grassy Dell,	Pine Hill,
Bayside Dell,	Highwood Hill,	Spruce Hill,
Birch Hill,	Hillgirt Lawn,	Strawberry Hill,
Border Lake,	Hilly Ridge,	Summit Ridge,
Butternut Hill,	Holly Hill,	Sunset Hill,
Buttonwood Hill,	Indian Mound,	Sycamore Grove,
Cedar Dell,	Lake Ridge,	Sylvan Water,
Cedar Mound,	Larch Hill,	Sylvan Cliff,
Chapel Hill,	Lawngirt Hill,	Tulip Hill,
Cherry Hill,	Maple Ridge,	Twilight Dell,
Crescent Water,	Meadow Water,	Valley Water,
Cypress Hill,	Mulberry Hill,	Vine Dell,
Dale Water,	Myrtle Hill,	Vista Hill,
Edge Hill,	Oaken Bluff,	Walnut Hill,
Evening Dell,	Ocean Hill,	Woodland Ridge
Evergreen Ridge,		

THE PROSPECT FROM GREENWOOD.

From certain high points in Greenwood the visitor, where the trees do not obstruct his vision, can see a long distance, taking in at one sweep the great mart of commerce—New-York, and its Bay, or, as the Pittsburgh poet, SHIRAS, once described the Iron City:

> "The city lay upon a pointed valley,
> That held apart two broad and noble rivers,
> Whose waters met beyond the busy wharves
> And mingled into one."

If we carry Mr. N. CLEAVELAND's *Handbook* with us it assists us to some noteworthy objects, but in studying it we are apt to lose sight of many of the simplest and most beautiful things in the Cemetery. It is to be expected that the rich would erect costly ornaments and richly-carved monumental designs on the lots owned by them in this City of the Dead; but if the visitor will turn his footsteps to the public ground—the ground where persons, who do not own lots, purchase single graves, and where the first-born baby and the gray-haired sire lie in death's embrace, awaiting the same resurrection as those whose bodies lie mouldering in vaulted sepulchres or underneath richly-sculptured shafts, he will encounter many novel but interesting things, which reveal the ways in which affliction expresses itself on the part of parents and children. One always treads lightly among the dead, so we do not ask our reader, upon visiting Green-Wood, to tone his footsteps, but we would direct him among the graves of the people to be thrilled with the grand contrast between the memorials to be found there and those alluded to in the *Handbook*. No doubt, Mr. CANDA, when he reared the grand structure which graces the base of Cherry Hill, near the junction of Battle and Greenbough avenues, to the memory of his beloved daughter, CHARLOTTE, determined upon expressing in sublime architecture the deep sorrow which he felt under the heavy affliction he bore in losing his child whom he loved so much, but with all its magnificence and grandeur of detail it carries no more salutary idea to the heart of the beholder than the plain white slab over the little grave upon the hill, where the public ground is, which contains the brief but simple inscription:

"Our little WILLIE."

or the contribution of all the members of a family, where they are still sorrowing over the loss of a father, as contained in the laconic epitaph:

Erected
to the
memory
of our father.

On the graves of some departed prattlers, who, in their brief lifetime, kept good cheer in many a household, we find arranged in various ways the implements of childish play, and sometimes even the little shoes worn last before sickness laid hold of the dear ones. Here is a case covered with glass, in which are arranged the shoes, the minature wagon, the whistle, the trumpet, the gun, the sword, the remnants of various things which pleased the child, who was probably destroyed by scarlatina or some other zymotic barbarian continually making ravages among our city children. Among these articles are associated memories that only mothers, and fathers, and near friends, can picture as they gaze upon them on their frequent pilgrimages to their babies' resting places. And the casual visitor catches a glimpse into the inner life of the humble people—sees where the heartstrings are bound around, but only to discover that among all classes sorrow, like death, which causes it, levels all distinctions, laying the baby's toy beside the great man's polished marble column. And in this we are reminded of that sweet assurance recorded by BYRON, "That little urn saith more than thousand homilies."

"The Hill of Graves" is by no means the least interesting study for the man of ideas. In the other portions of the Cemetery he will see abundance in the way of sculpture and art to engage his attention and to excite his admiration. In the landscape of the whole place he will find enough to gratify his desires for many visits. There is a reflection which will inevitably press itself upon the mind of our visitor as he winds his way through the numerous avenues and threads the myriad pathways, as he looks upon the delightful arrangements made by New-York's richest merchants for their last resting places, showing that, busy as men are with commerce, they are not likely to forget, many of them at least, that soon they shall be called upon to resign their hold upon life and to retire

> "To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death.
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Such monuments, however, as the Astor Library and the Cooper Institute have more grandeur, will prove to be more lasting, and will effect greater good whether by inciting to emulation of architectural ornamentation or by enlarging the mental and the intellectual qualities of the natures of mankind, than the most costly memorial in Green-Wood. This is not urged in depreciation of anything to be found in the Cemetery. There, everything is good of its order although we are not apt to find the living among the dead, except where we encounter the name of Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, on Aurora Path; the name of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, (who still lives,) on Oakwood-avenue, and hosts of others who would readily be remembered.

POINTS OF PECULIAR INTEREST.

Everybody wants to gaze upon the Canda monument, and hundreds of visitors to Green-Wood wander their way through until they find it; but there are some other things worth looking up and finding. In Section 54, as marked upon the map, we find a monument, or rather a headstone, which marks the grave of Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, aged 100 years, and of his grandchild, aged one day. On Locust, near Southwood-avenue, is to be found the monument of the ancient sisters:

SARAH W. CAIRNS, Aet. 117 years.
ELIZABETH CAIRNS, Aet. 100 years.

Mr. CLEAVELAND tells us in his Handbook concerning this monument that for some time there were glass jars affixed to the gate and fence posts, which contained a fluid labeled "Eden's Oil." These have probably been purloined and used by some young people, who hope thus to fill up their century. Of more than 125,000 persons interred in Green-Wood up to 1867, only seven had reached the age of 100 years. These centenarians were ranged as follows: 100, 102, 104, 105, 108, 113 and 117. But there are multitudes of things soliciting attention; at every step one finds something different. As we pass along we meet with names long familiar to the public, which have almost become like household words, and we are apt to compare one man's poor or bad taste with another man's excellent sense of what is neat and chaste and beautiful.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

The rules and the cost of lots at Green-Wood are subjects which elicit considerable inquiry from time to time, and to this end we have been enabled to furnish some facts of general importance relative to the cost of burial lots, burial in vaults and in the public lots, as also the charges for opening graves, vaults and tombs.

BURIAL LOTS.

The dimensions of an ordinary lot is 14 by 27 feet, containing 378 superficial feet. The form depends upon the peculiar surface of the ground, and the character of the improvements contemplated. It may be square, oblong, circular, oval or irregular, according to circumstances. The prices vary from $150 to $500, depending upon the location. Small plots, but not less than one-fourth of an ordinary lot, will be sold at a trifling advance on proportionate rates. No charge is made for the grading of lots, or for mowing the grass, when needed. Selections of lots can only be made at the Cemetery, where persons are in constant attendance to aid parties desiring to purchase.

RECEIVING TOMB.

Interments made in the receiving tomb are subject to the following charges and conditions:

For each adult, $25; if removed to any lot or grave in the Cemetery within six months $20 will be returned, and $15 if removed within a year. If removed from the Cemetery within one year $10 will be returned.

For each child, under ten years, $12 50; if removed to any lot or grave in the Cemetery within six months $8 will be returned, and $6 if within a year. If removed from the Cemetery within a year $5 will be returned.

If not removed within a year the remains will be placed in a lot especially appropriated to the purpose, where they can be readily identified, and removal made at any time, if desired. If a longer continuance in the receiving tomb be wished, a special arrangement must be made at the office to that effect.

PUBLIC LOTS.

Single graves may be procured as follows:

For adults, in lots not inclosed	$15 00
For children, under ten years of age	10 00
For adults, in lots inclosed by an iron railing	21 00
For children, under ten years of age	13 00

The charge for opening the graves is included in the price above named.

No monuments can be allowed in these lots, excepting slabs laid upon the graves, or thick headstones, not exceeding two feet in height above the ground. Neither slabs nor head-stones may be more than two feet wide for adults, and eighteen inches for children.

CHARGES FOR OPENING GRAVES.

Adult graves, usual depth, six feet	$5 00
Adult graves, seven feet	5 50
Adult graves, eight feet	6 00
Adult graves, nine feet	6 50
Adult graves, ten feet	7 50
Children's graves, under 10 years, usual depth, six feet	4 00
Children's graves, under 10 years, eight feet	4 50
Children's graves, under 10 years, ten feet	5 50

OPENING VAULTS AND TOMBS.

Vaults under ground	$4 00
Tombs in side hills and above ground	3 00

THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the Corporation of Green Wood Cemetery for the present year are as follows:

President—HENRY E. PIERREPONT.
Vice-President—A. A. LOW.
Comptroller and Secretary—J. A. PERRY.
Trustees—Robert Ray, Henry E. Pierrepont, Cyrus P. Smith, John H. Prentice, Pliny Freeman, Russel Stebbins, Benjamin H. Field, A. A. Low, J. Carson Brevoort, John C. Green, James W. Beekman, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Arthur W. Benson, Alexander M. White, J. A. Perry.
Surveyor—Lindsay J. Wells.
Superintendent of Interments—Wm. Scrimgeour.
Superintendent of Workmen—George Gamgee.
Keeper of Northern Entrance—John Mountain.
Keeper of Western Entrance—John Crisp.

STATISTICS.

The permanent improvement fund of the Cemetery now amounts to $443,984 29. Of that sum $85,000 was obtained from the revenues of the ground last year. A little army of poor men are provided with employment, as will be observed in the fact that the cost of labor last year was $122,639 75. The total number of lots already sold is 17,868, and the total number of interments, up to the 31st of December last, was 129,410. The receipts, from all sources, for the year 1867 amounted to $217,600 45.

THE WESTERN ENTRANCE IMPROVEMENT.

The access to the western entrance to the Cemetery has been so circuitous and inconvenient the last few years, owing to the grading and unfinished condition of the Fourth-avenue, that very little use has been made of this approach to the Cemetery since the opening of the northern entrance. As means had at last been provided for the completion of that avenue, and as it will be made one of the most attractive, as a drive, in Brooklyn, it was somewhat of an object for the Trustees to provide a more direct and suitable way of approach to the western entrance by that avenue than has heretofore been possible. This was accomplished a short time ago by the purchase of all the land, consisting of thirty-two building lots, lying between the land of the Cemetery, directly in front of this entrance, and the Fourth-avenue.

ANOTHER GOOD THING.

Beside affording a direct access to the western entrance, this purchase will prevent the appropriation of the land to the establishment of drinking saloons and other nuisances in the immediate vicinity of the gateway, a consequence almost sure to have followed if the property had not fallen under the control of the Cemetery. This is one of the good things the Trustees have been able to accomplish with their Improvement Fund. Lot owners need entertain no fears that the ground will fall into neglect, for there is now and will continue to be a large fund to pay the labor necessary to preserve the good appearance of the whole Cemetery.

THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE.

The architectural design of the northern entrance cannot escape the admiration of the visitor. It was built after designs by R. UPJOHN & SON, is 132 feet 6 inches long and 40 feet deep, the central pinnacle being 106 feet in height. In the panels over the gateways we observe sculptured groups of allegorical figures which at once commend themselves to patient study. There is no other object in the cemetery upon which the lover of art is willing to gaze so long or so constantly as these groups. The facts here embodied in stone are, as we look from the western side, Jesus restoring the widow's son to life, and to the right of it, over the other gate, the scene of Christ's own entombment; then, as we look upon the other side, we observe the Raising of Lazarus and the Resurrection of our Lord. As the ideas sought to be conveyed by these grand and imposing specimens of sculpture act differently upon differently formed minds, we must avoid further description and recommend a careful study of them.

CONCLUSION.

Green Wood does not realize the old-fashioned grim memories of the church-yard where ghosts and goblins were wont to hold high revel. People in their first paroxysm of grief would prefer to wander through groves of weeping willows, and there are plenty of these in Green Wood, but not too many. The Comptroller, in one of his reports, very properly remarks: "However pleasant the shade, the sunshine is better. There is nothing so neat and clean—nothing that is so pleasing at all seasons and to all eyes, as close-shaven green sward." He also dismisses the church-yard vault, and announces the present order of things in elegant terms: "Beneath the verdant and flowery sod—beneath green and waving foliage—amid tranquil shades, where nature weeps in all her dews, and sighs in every breeze, and chants a requiem by each warbling bird—the dying generations of this great Metropolis will henceforth be sepulchred. Here lie the parent, the wife, the husband, the child, the lover, and the friend, once dearer to the surviving mourner than all else on earth. Hither often those survivors come to weep and meditate unseen. Nor are these grounds destitute of that broader interest which attaches itself to the names and memories of those who have made themselves illustrious by deeds of greatness or lives of goodness. Here crumble the frail tenements, in which learning and piety, patriotism and courage, once made their glorious home. Long may this fair inclosure be preserved, unmarred by mistaken taste, undesecrated by rude hands. Let the worn and weary citizen still find here a momentary but soothing retreat from bustle and toil. Here may sorrow and pensive meditation ever find a home. And hither let even the idle and the thoughtless come, to learn the lesson of their own mortality from the eloquent, but unobtrusive teachings of the tomb."

The Midnight Mission.

In the latter part of January, 1867, a few earnest and high-minded men went out upon the streets, in couples, two evenings in each week, and distributed cards to such wandering women as they chanced to meet, containing invitations to a reception to be held on the 1st of February, at the corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway. This was the method they had chosen for obeying the injunction, "Go out into the highways and compel them to come in." They had hoped little; but when the appointed time came, seventeen guests assembled in obedience to the invitations issued in this novel but eminently Christian-like manner. The guests were kindly received by members of their own sex, and about midnight, after spending some time in conversation, partaking of refreshments and joining in certain religious exercises, the company reluctantly dispersed. This was the first reception given by the Midnight Mission. It was a strange experience to all concerned; and it is difficult to say which party had the most gratifying sensation—the receivers or the received. Women were brought face to face from the two social extremes, and both made revelations to which the ears of the other were strangely unaccustomed. In that little parlor, upon that memorable evening, sympathy and wretchedness, hope and despair, virtue and vice, the idol of the household and the outcast of society, met upon common ground and talked upon topics which, in our present social condition, seldom enter either the Press, pulpit or drawing-room.

After this first strange meeting receptions were held every week, the guests always being invited in the same manner and always treated with the same kindness and cordiality. The attendance was uniformly good, but it was soon discovered that better accommodations were needed, particularly for those who wished to absent themselves permanently from their haunts of vice. In the meantime a commodious house in Amity-street was fitted up where such as desired it could find an asylum until friends and a home could be found. Of 800 visitors, during the first year of this excellent mission work, 77 were induced to remain in the Mission House. Of this latter number 46 have abandoned their former mode of life, 14 have obtained respectable homes, 7 have been restored to their friends, 8 were transferred to other kindred institutions, while 17 remained at the close of the year. Thus 46 women have been taken from the street and from infamy, and restored to reputable positions in society, by the Midnight Mission, in a single year, at an average cost of less than $200.

The managers of the Midnight Mission are dealing with an evil they may not hope even to modify in any essential particular; but they are evidently doing a vast amount of good in a quiet, unpretending and comparatively inexpensive way. The vice is as old as the race, and to make an effort to suppress it would be to attempt the impossible. They, therefore, do not expect to destroy, perhaps not even to lessen, dissoluteness among women, well-knowing that such a task, like that of suppressing debauchery among men, must be achieved, if at all, by very different means. They have never cherished any such delusion; they harbor no illusive theory and follow no unsubstantial philanthropic whim. Their efforts are devoted entirely to individuals, and in aiding those who wish to abandon a life of ribaldry and dissipation in returning to the virtue from which they have been estranged. In one respect they have met with abundant success. They have opened up a pathway from licentiousness to chastity; they have made it possible to pass from the pavement to the parlor; they have given a certain class of wandering women an opportunity to leave the foulness and depravity of the brothel and to reënter the precincts of a pure and decorous womanhood. The task has been difficult and for the most part thankless. Society long since closed its doors against the courtesan, notwithstanding the fact that it did not hesitate to give earnest welcome to the debauchee. The anomaly still exists. While it is not even indecent to make libidinous demands, it is bestial, nay criminal, to furnish an erotic supply. And thus society, conscious of its own injustice, does not mention the evil it cannot remedy, for fear of exposing the relentless cruelty with which it treats those women whom it has abandoned and whom it shamelessly calls outcasts.

We are speaking now of a subject that is seldom discussed and not at all understood. It is a hideous social disease, which, like those physical ills to which it gives rise, is spoken of only in secret and in whispers. It is apparently without remedy, although it is capable of beneficial modifications in many respects, and this belief is forcing itself day by day upon the public consideration. That much of the licentiousness and debauchery of to-day may be prevented by proper social treatment, is coming to be very generally believed. The Society, the result of whose labors we have just placed before the reader, calls attention to this fact, and at some future time may be able to prove it by a statistical and mathematical demonstration. But its immediate object is to counteract, to some extent, the effects of the injustice of the public toward such women as it now compels to find a livelihood upon the street, and to assist such of them as will accept assistance to a better and purer life. Let this excellent and worthy benevolence be amply and vigorously sustained.

Smallpox at Quarantine.

The steamship *Virginia*, Capt. THOMAS, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning from Liverpool, viâ Queenstown, with eleven hundred passengers on board. Two infants were reported as having died during the voyage from general debility. On personal examination of the passengers, however, by the Deputy Health Officer, Dr. SPRAGUE, nineteen persons were found sick with the smallpox. Stringent measures have been adopted to prevent the spread of the disease among the other passengers. The sick were immediately sent to the Smallpox Hospital; and after the balance have been vaccinated and the ship thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, the latter will be allowed to come up to the City.

The following are the names of those sent to the Blackwell's Island Hospital: Otto Alfred Johnson, 20 years, Sweden; Gustav S. Peterson, 27 years, Sweden; Walter Bartle, 25 years, England; Anna Maria Hedell, 5 months, Sweden; Caroline Anderson, 25 years, Sweden; Amanda W. Postattan, 39 years, Sweden; Carl Augt. Stettender, 19 years, Sweden; Frederick Carlotta Ossh, 8 months, Sweden; Anna Eliza Ossh, 38 years, Sweeden; Fredk. Amelia Ossh, 6 years, Sweden; Hanna Hedell, 38 years, Sweden; Hilda Hanna Hedell, 5 months, Sweden; Fredericka Elberg, 18 years, Sweden; Andus Gus Emglar, 27 years, Sweden; John Aug. Peterson, 30 years, Sweden; Carl Gust. Audeason, 31 years, Sweden; Peter Adam Nisland, 23 years, Sweden; Johan Olesen, 20 years, Sweden; Johanna Vingsdotter, 30 years, Sweden.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A CONDUCTOR BY CONSTABLES.—PETER DONOHUE, of Guttenberg, and CHARLES WASS, of Union Hill, constables, were arrested yesterday forenoon, on a charge of brutally beating a German named GABRIEL, employed as a conductor on one of the Union Hill and Hoboken cars. It is alleged that the accused got on a car to ride to Union Hill, and when GABRIEL came around to collect fare, told him they never paid. GABRIEL told them that his instructions were that every man must pay unless he was provided with a pass or Police ticket. Thereupon DONOHUE slapped him on the face, when he took the switch hook for self protection and sat down in the car. He alleges that DONOHUE then sprang upon him, and taking his head in chancery, beat him severely, the other guardian of the law assisting. The prisoners were held to bail for trial.

THIEVING.—Yesterday noon a woman named MARY DOYLE, of Elizabeth, sneaked into the house of Mrs. MATILDA HESENER, of No. 166 Market-street, and seizing upon two dresses, left, but was captured by an officer and conveyed to the lock-up....A thief robbed the money-drawer in LEVINE's cigar store, No. 9 Broad-street, Newark, of $15, with which he got away, after receiving the impression of a dog's teeth that was "minding" the store during a temporary absence of his master.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Detectives BRANT and SMITH, of the Newark police, yesterday paid a professional visit to the residence of a woman named JOANNA TELL, at No. 164 Pacific-street, and recovered about $150 worth of goods, consisting of wearing apparel, shoes, shawls, cloth, &c., the proceeds of shoplifting excursions. The principal portion of the goods were identified by Newark merchants. Mrs. TELL and her husband WILLIAM were held to bail for trial.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—At a late hour Friday night Officers KEYSER, DONOVAN and HARRIGAN, of the Hoboken Police, made a descent on a house in Clinton-street, on the meadows, and arrested the occupants of one of the apartments on a charge of being disorderly and disreputable persons. The prisoners, ELIZABETH SLATER, AUGUSTA SCHNEIDER, JOHN O'BRIEN and WM. BRUNCE, were held by Recorder POPE for trial.

ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB.—The Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, New-Jersey, held their tenth annual election on Thursday evening last, when the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: President, M. B. Arnold, (reëlected;) Vice-President, J. Edward Russell; Recording Secretary, Daniel Wright; Corresponding Secretary, Edwin Benson; Treasurer, Casimir Tag.

ACCIDENT AT THE RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning a Washington Market truck, driven by WM. MANTEE, and loaded with strawberries, while crossing the tracks of the New-Jersey Railroad near the depot in Jersey City, was run down, and crushed, and one of the shafts was driven through the horse's neck, fatally injuring him.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.—Some time during Friday night the hardware store of A. C. WHITENACK, at Somerville, on the line of the Central Railroad, was entered by burglars, who carried away about $1,000 worth of silver-plated spoons, knives and forks, pocket-knives, &c.

CRIMINALS ON THE MOVE.—Sixteen criminals tried in the Hudson County Court, and sentenced to various terms in the State Prison, were yesterday removed to that institution by Sheriff MIDNER and his deputies.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 95@95⅛ for money, and 95⅛@95¼ for the account, ex dividend.

The following are the opening quotations of American securities:

United States Bonds	72⅞
Erie Shares	45¾
Illinois Centrals	96⅛
Atlantic and Great Western	38
United States Bonds at Frankfort	77¾

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 6—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull, and the sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	11¾d.
Middling Orleans	11⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 32s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 67s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 51s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 47s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 8s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine 28s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits 9d ℔ gallon. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugars at London, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6—2 P. M.

Consols close at 95@95⅛ for money, and 95⅛@95¼ for the account, ex dividend.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	73@73⅛
Erie Railway shares	45¾
Illinois Centrals	96⅛

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 6—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands	11¾d
Middling Orleans	11⅞d

The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn declined to 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat firm at 13s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard has declined to 66s. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is firmer at 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 9d. for Spirits.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6—2 P. M.

Sugar is quiet at 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 59s.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 6.

Petroleum closed firm at 44¾f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 6.

The following are the closing prices of merchandize for the week ending to-day. The Sugar market is slightly animated at 7¾@8¼ reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 9½@10¼ reals for 15 to 20. Muscovadoes—Inferior or Common Refining, 6½@7¼ reals; Fair to Good Refining, 7½@7¾ reals. Grocery Grades—Fair to Good, 8@8½ reals; Prime to Choice, 8@9¼ reals. Molasses Sugar, 6½@8 reals for No. 7 to 10. Molasses 5¼@5½ reals for Clayed, and 6@6½ reals for Common or Muscovado. Freights are very dull to America, and a decline is expected. Butter 28c.@34c. ℔ ℔. Shooks 8@½ reals. Hoops $50@$ 5 for long shaped, and $40@$45 for short ℔ 1,000. Hams 17c. ℔ ℔. for Dry Salted, and 22c. for Sugar Cured. Lard in slight demand; supply abundant. Tallow 12¼c. ℔ ℔.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 6—*In steamship Borussia, for Hamburg*—A. H. Hallowell, W. Galland, H. Wulfcken, Mr. and Mrs. Stevers and child, Miss Maria Marquez and servant, R. D. Chandler, Master Willie Chandler, Master Bennie Chandler, A. Conrad, Mrs. Annie Conrad and servant, Miss Annie Conrad, Miss Agnes Conrad, Miss Mary Conrad, Master Philipp Conrad, C. H. Miller, Mrs. C. H. Miller, H. Rice and family, Mrs. C. Rand, Miss J. Sieboth, A. Gerhardt, Mrs. Theresa Schneider, Master Willie Schneider, Mrs. M. Madowitsch, Miss Amelia Lamparter, Miss Lisetta Lampartar, Mrs. Marie Schroeder, Miss Bertha Schroedor, Master Henry Schroeder, Mrs. L. Brecht, Master Edward Brecht, Miss Lena Brecht, J. E. F. Zeh, D. Greenfield, Siegbert Aschiem, Frederick Mueller, William Fischer, Phillipp Happel, Annanias Foester, M Vibert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burkhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Gottfried Tubach, Philipp Ascher, Stephen Dieckmann, L. Armann, Frederick Autenrieth, John Mathes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathien, N. Baily, Richard Schindler, Reinhold Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hercher, Joseph Nurre, C. F. Westphal and family, William Wilson, Henry Brandenberger, Jacob Heinrichsen, John Laval, J. Rogers, Henry Klein, Mrs. A. Stevenson and child, and others in the steerage.

JUNE 6—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss V. Cowpertwait, Miss Montague, Miss E. Bissell, Mrs. Hodge and child, Mrs. G. C. Leys, Miss Hyser, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Smeeton and child, Charles Johnson, wife, daughter and son; Mr. Albert Cole and Mrs. Susan Cole, New-York; H. E. Goodman, Philadelphia; Saml. J. Jones, Philadelphia; F. Fomaris, Isaac W. Fowler, Juan Vidal, Abelardo Monteio, Jose Hayos, Decao Dorca, Rev. Wm. Lowe Glanville, J. Cahn, Samuel B. Barton, Chas. Hodgetts, Wm. J. Curtin and wife, Capt. Turner and wife, Mr. Walker, wife, 3 children and servant, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Hodge and wife, Brookline, Mass., Mr. Cameron, Rev. A. Ranschenbusch, S. N. Cowperthwait, L. Maduro, Geo. A. McLaren, J. M. Roberts, Daniel Hooper, wife and child, John Lacy, T. Le Boutillier, Jules Lacy, Capt. Mayne Reid and wife, J. G. Bailey, Rev. David Wallace, Robert Taylor, Mrs. J. L. McKeever, Robert C. Townsend, Jose Rieva, Rev. D. G. Cory, R. G. Williams, John A. Stevens, Jr., Mrs. Ross and daughter, Mr. Smith and wife, Mrs. Turners, child and maid servant, E. M. Johnson, Mr. Gadsden, Robert Carey and boy, Wm. H. Stuart, Fred'k Lawrence Rawson, Mrs. Cole, Juan Cartillo, Morris Perxotto, L. M. Hart, J. G. Caneron, M. J. Coleman and wife, George W. Vail and wife, George O. Doherty, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Gray, Watson Groundwater and wife, David Wallace and daughter, F. S. Kinney, John C. Loye, wife, child and nephew, Thomas Adams and wife, Francis Williams, wife and son, Manuel Rendula, Vinte Abbarsy, Jose A. Suton, Mr. E. Molson, George D. Brooks, Thomas Willard, John Davis, Miss Hattie Stewart, Miss Nellie and Miss Lizzie Geffery, John Astrom, William Tyler, Thomas Arnor, wife and two children, James Toomely, John H. Fallon.

JUNE 6—*In steamship Europa, for Liverpool*—Wm. Norman, J. M. Mackenzie, John McAber, Hugh McMeniman, Mrs. McMeniman, Alex. Dalylish, John Wesley, Miss E. Howard, George Green, Chas. F. Houghton, W. T. Brackett, J. L. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss Esther Clarke, Miss Harriet Clarke, Miss Florence Clarke, Miss Newhall, Henry Graham, Mrs. Jas. Simpson, Mrs. W. W. Wightman, Wm. Wightman, Miss Eliza A. Wightman, 2 children and nurse, Oliver C. Ely, R. W. Cooper, Rev. D. R. Carey, Rev. R. Harcourt, Richard Griffith, Mrs. Griffith, Miss Griffith, Joseph Doran, Mrs. Doran, James Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Nichols, Mr. Moya, Mrs. Moya, Mrs. P. Malden, Mrs. Blair, John P. Blair, Hugh Hair, Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Henry Waters, Theodore Watson, Miss McKneill, Miss M. Leckie, John Irving, Dr. T. H. Rearty, L. O. Klein, Felix Cunningham, Wm. M. Smith, Wm. R. Campbell, John G. Gilmore, John Boggs, Francis Creamer, Hezekiel Watkins, J. Bamber, Peter Tait, Wm. Johnston, Wm. Neely, James Spence, Mrs. Spence, Miss Spence, Mrs. N. Berman, Geo. Silser, David Silser, Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Miller and child, Geo. Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Jas. Houghton, Daniel Moriss, Wm. Ritchie, Miss Watson, Mrs. Wilson, Duncan Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and child, Isaiah Goldy, John McMullen, James Thomas, S. W. Johnston, W. G. Fraser.

JUNE 6—*In steamship France, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Thos. Martin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. I. Hurst and maid servant, Mrs. Henry Eyre, servant and 2 children; K. Rowett, A. C. Garcin, Mr. and Mrs. Hopper and family, Mr. and Mrs. Day and family, Rufus Cate, J. R. Daniels, H. T. Oonway, Mrs. John Farley and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Canning, Thomas Farley, B. G. Gaza, Mr. Gavin and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Rouse, Meyer Wittengstein, S. P. Gallop, Ajapito Garvin and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, E. Cross, M. J. Fallen, E. Wickham, I. Connolly, P. S. Veedor, H. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Howe, Miss Howe, Geo. Connah, J. C. Palmer and niece, Mr. and Mrs. John Maurice and child, Joseph Bosworth, P. Dutel, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Hubert and child, Mr. and Mrs. John Caughlin, and 150 in the steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Marchioness De Talleyrand and maid, O. C. Myers, Mrs. Woodruff and child, W. B. K. Johnson, George S. Haynes, L. Friend, Miss Dunnam, Miss S. J. Whitney, Miss J. F. Harrison, Miss M. A. Burke, Mrs. B. F. Johnson and infant, Miss A. R. Wilkins, C. M. Holst, J. W. Hart, Mrs. A. G. Finck, Mrs. E. Elkin and 6 children, Mrs. J. Merkle and infant, Mrs. Knapp and child, A. C. Mitchell, Jr., J. E. Hunt, W. R. Logan, S. T. Herrick, J. P. Nickerson, J. Landsay, Thos. I. Vaughan, A. Minke, F. W. Clemons, W. A. Hill, J. G. Whitterck, Samuel Thompson, S. Washing, John C. Hawks, J. H. Chirshan, Geo. Cardwell, S. J. Curtis, Samuel Burns, Mrs. S. Burns and son, Mrs. E. Harryan, Jas. Farson, Olive Young, Geo. Tully, John Jones, Geo. Foster, A. Murphy, and 7 in steerage.

In Steamship James Adger from Charleston—Rev. Mr. Hicks, Mr. Pausland, A. R. Buckner, S. D. Dean, Sisters Alphonsa and Magdalen, Charles Mack, Miss Lynch, F. C. Hamilton, John Dankerly, N. Mason, C. C. Derby, D. McLeod, Mrs. M. Tennant, H. Shaw, Mrs. R. E. Brown, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. R. McKenny, Rev. Jno. Moore, A. D. Brinckerhoff, Miss Foot, E. C. Betts, C. F. Whiting and child, G. B. Clarry, F. A. Weddigan, Mrs. D. Rivers, N. N. Scoville, Mrs. Offman, Mrs. Noble and servant, Miss Knapp, Mrs. Lorentzi, P. Colfax and two children, and 12 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 6—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen*—Mr. and Mrs. C. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Glacier, Miss K. Barth, N Luhrs, H. Housmann, Miss B. von Kaltenborn, Mrs. L. Aubery and daughter, Mr. Steiglitz, F. Joarwahrs, F. McGavis, T. Wertheimber, H. Kirschbaum, M. Bromberg, George Briggs, Mrs. D. Cushing, H. Bord, V. Schmidt, R. Diefenbach, C. von Harpe, S. Hitzeroth, Geo. Hecker, Mrs. E. Munch, S. Gottlieb, Miss W. Kartner, H. Meyer, C. Wachs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lubmany, Miss Elfers, Mrs. A. Fisher and child, A. Dahms, Miss Zeidler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Simsheimer, L. Demuth, Miss S. Kaufmann, C. Kunsemuller and family, W. Krug, C. Hinsding, Mrs. Marie Mencke, M. Weil, Mrs. A. Hauffmann and children, Miss L. Turk, Mrs. L. Mohrmann and son, W. Wadephul, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nagel, Mrs. K. Dentz and children, Mrs. T. Tilst, Mrs. L. Moll and children, M. Kusulke, H. Heil, W. Phillipps, C. Melander, A. Frentzel, P. Schubert and daughter, F. Anobof, Ch. Henne, Mrs. W. Hohe and child, Mrs. Robinson and children, W. Schmidt, H. Barthalemae, T. T. Schwert and family, Miss E. Knaub, Miss A. Mischler, Mrs. F. Katz.

JUNE 6—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—Louise Hansen, Margaret Hansen, B. Friedrichsen, C. Mauer and wife, Margaret Dormeyer, Albert Ebert, John Dede, David Spier and wife, Marie Dremel, Catharine Klippel, Nicolaus Scheeik, Aug. Rademacher, P. Hye, Mannes Cohr, Auguste Weiss, Aaron Schallemach, Rosalie Ambach and daughter, Fanny Meier, Julius Lonnerstadtert, R. Bergreen, Waldemar Leo, A. de Jongh, A. H. Hessner, J. Kruger, M. Klaucke, Jr., Bertha Fries, J. Kunze and wife, Egmond Reichel, Nich. Effert, Sebastian Frost, T. Esslinger, T. Newmann, A. Gubler, N. Andersen.

JUNE 6—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. M. Stokes, Miss Stokes, Master W. Stokes, W. T. Thomas, Mrs. W. T. Thomas, Henry Sharp, Miss B. Hemans, Richard Steyskell, Mrs. Woods, Miss Woods, Miss Clara Woods, Masters Arthur, Walter, Samuel and Wilfred Woods, Miss Lizzie Bella Woods, Mrs. George Jones, Mrs. Catherine Player, J. S. Bruman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29	Sun sets..... 7 28	Moon rises... 9 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 57	Gov. Island. 9 46	Hell Gate ..11 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, J. K. Roberts; Euterpe, Gates, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Perit, Delanoy, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans, Samuel Steveno; Herman Livingston, Fox & Co.; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Victor, Gates, Matanzas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, J. Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Competitor, (Br.,) late Lorely, Matthews, Hong Kong, S. L. Marchant; Michiels Loos, (Belg.,) Parmenter, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Michael, (Ital.,) Gerlach, Venice, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Harsburg, (N.G.,) Washter, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Virgilia, (Br.,) Le Suere, Shanghae, W. H. Fogg & Co.; Annetta, (Br.,) Henderson, Cork for orders, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Anna, (Br.,) Dart, Bristol, via Wilmington, N. C., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Sheffield, (Br.,) Taylor, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Ettore, (Aus.,) Demichelli, Gibraltar for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Pollux, Rolfu, Pernambuco, Bahia, Witham & Ogilvie; John Freeman, Baker, Cadiz, J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Ballot Box, Tillson, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Emily Fisher, Clark, Turk's Island, Brett, Son & Co.; Ellen, (Br.,) Kerr, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Gusborough, (Br.,) Potter, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Helen G. Rich, Strout, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray; Cosmos, Parsons, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; Monticello, Hosmer, Miramichi, C. Luling & Co.; L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, Eastport, Me., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners J. H. Rapp, Cole, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Samuel Wood, Wood, Norfolk, Va., T. B. Chase & Co.; Montana, Bearse, Barnstable, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Pointer, Nichols, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson; O. H. Hodgedon, Matthews, Boston, Crowell & Paine; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Sloops H. Stannard, Hurd, Hartford, G. K. Kackett & Bro.; Mary Gray, Allyn, New-London.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen May 23, via Southampton 26th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 739 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. June 2, lat. 44 N., lon. 48 W., passed three very large icebergs, 250 feet above the water. Up to the Banks had strong westerly winds; since then calms and fog. June 4, lat. 42 N., lon. 64 W., passed ship Hermaides, (Br.,) bound W. Same day, lat. 41 30, lon. 65 30 W., passed ship Sandusky, from Liverpool for New-York, all well. June 5, at 6 A. M., 209 miles from Sandy Hook, passed steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg for New-York; at 9 A. M., steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen; at 10 A. M., passed steamship Tripoli, hence for Liverpool; at 3 P. M., ship Clara Wheeler, from Liverpool for New-York. The Weser arrived off Sandy Hook the 5th inst., at 9 P. M., where she was detained 12 hours by dense fog.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool May 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 1,089 passengers to National Steamship Co. May 24, lat. 51 7, lon. 18 35 W., passed steamship Erin, bound E. 30th, lat. 46 17, lon. 40 12 W., passed a large iceberg. 31st, lat. 45 1, lon. 44 58 W., passed several icebergs.

Steamship Teutonia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg May 20, via Southampton at 7 P. M., with mdse. and 682 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales up to the Banks; from thence light variable winds. May 31, lat. 45 N., lon. 41 W., passed a large iceberg, and passed several more next day. May 31, lat. 45 13 N., lon. 40 47 W., spoke bark Suquenhana, (Br.,) bound W. The T. was detained off the lightship 10 hours by fog.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston June 3, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. June 5, at 4 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamship Saragossa, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah June 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Gladiator, Morris, Boston.

Steamer Thetis, Waldron, Providence.

Ship Villafranca, Urquhart, Cardiff 52 ds., with railroad iron to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Experienced westerly gales to the Banks; since then fine weather: saw no ice in lat. 44.

Ship Astronom, (N. G.,) Klapper, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 398 passengers to E. Unkart & Co. Had heavy westerly gales up to the Banks; since light winds and calms.

Ship Clara Wheeler, (of Liverpool,) Wilmarth, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse, and 43 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had strong westerly gales to the Banks; since then light winds and fog. May 21 lat. 41 12, lon. 46 19, passed a large iceberg. 22d, lat. 44 29, lon. 49 53, saw several barks and schooners at anchor.

Ship Mount Eagle, (Br.,) Ryan, Liverpool, April 2, with mdse. to C. H. Trumbull.

Bark Crown, (Br.,) Aubin, Liverpool, 41 ds., with mdse. to G. F. Bulley.

Bark E. A. Souder, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Payne, Cardiff, 49 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Investigator, (of Searsport,) Carver, Glasgow 38 days, with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Had very stormy weather to the Banks; since then moderate. May 20, lat. 47, lon. 46, saw a large field of ice. May 26, spoke brig Nelson, from Cardiff, for Quebec, 58 ds. out.

Bark Proteus, Chipman, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Detained 4 ds. outside by fog.

Bark Geo. S. Hunt, (of Portland,) Woodbury, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig Jaboatao, (Braz.,) Duprez, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. May 28, lat. 34, lon. 73, passed a ship's spar, painted black, about 10 feet out of water.

Brig Scio, (of Barbadoes,) Brown, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Sailed in company with schr. Margaret.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Barbadoes 19 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethey, Manzanillo 20 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Thompson & Hunton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; pilot on board 3 ds.

Brig Peri, (of Eastport,) Cole, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Colorado, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brooks, Kingston, Jam., 28 ds., with mdse. to Morrison & Phillips. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage. May 20, saw ship Africa, strg. N.

Brig Richard & Torrey, Risby, Bangor 18 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Electric Spark, (of Harwich, Mass.,) Cornell, Rattan Island 16 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with fruit to master. June 2, had a gale from N. E.

Schr. Connecticut, Johnson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Edwards, Edwards, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. N. Seymour, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Ferrell, New-Brunswick, for Norwalk.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Neuvitas, 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jonas Smith & Co.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. E. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with produce and plaster to Umphray & Co.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Reading Railroad, No. 35, Wheaton, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. K. Mitchell, Morrell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Grace Watson, Nickerson, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. G. H. Rogers, (of Nantucket,) Allen, St. Blas, 21 ds., with cocoanuts, to James Douglas.

Schr. Sarah Johnson, Rose, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Hopkins, Hinton, Georgetown, D. C., for Derby.

Schr. Mary Bliss, Campbell, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. John R. McFee, Hubbard, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, New-Brunswick, for Pembroke.

Schr. Wanderer, (of Rockland,) Rowe, Aquin 12 ds., with logwood to Richard Thackary—vessel to master.

Schr. Irvine, Diggins, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Enterprise, Fisher, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. F. Webb, Buckingham, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Silas Wright, Warren, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Jos. Rodgers, May, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Applegate, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Margaret Powell, Fenton, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Staples, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Virginia Belle, Barlis, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cramer, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Union, Johnson, Bangor 17 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Orozimbo, Madison, Bangor, with lumber to G. W. Nash.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Golden Rule, Murray, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. M. Murray, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Baldwin, Baker, Middletown.

Schr. John Adams, Healy, Rockland.

Schr. Atlanta, Smith, Rockland.

Schr. Ontario, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. Emma, Graves, Raitan River, for Taunton.

Schr. Gust, Johnson, Trenton, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr. Diadem, ——, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Mist, Murray, New-Brunswick, for Hartford.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Roanoke, Barry, Trenton, for Norwich.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Miller, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Mary Isabel, Thomas, Albany, for Northport.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Walling, Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. John Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Virginia.

Schr. Kate Church, Chapman, New-London.

Schr. Bella Peck, Davis, New-London.

Schr. G. W. Rogers, Rogers, New-London.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Cloud, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gale, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Oscar Cacken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Surge, Herbert, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Green, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Faker, Condin, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Lindsay, Hill, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Pawnee, Weaver, Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Phenix, Gilbert, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgen, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. Mary Ann, Adams, South Amboy, for Norwalk.

Schr. Flora A. Sawyer, Read, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Matthews, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wave, Birdsall, Virginia.

Schr. E. W. Saunders, Hicks, Virginia.

Schr. N. C. Nelson, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. G. Birdsall, Hazelton, Virginia.

Schr. Perfect, Low, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cloud, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Hornet, Agnew, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Urbana, Plumb, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Borussia, for Hamburg; France, for Liverpool; George Cromwell and Crescent City, for New-Orleans; Herman Livingston and Thames, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Victor, for Matanzas; Flag, for Fernandina; Euterpe and Perit, for Galveston; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 6—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; schrs. Rebecca Florence, from Manzanilla; A. Lincoln, from New-York.

MOBILE, June 6—Old, ship Mary, for Cedar Keys, with 782 bales cotton.

Arr. schooner Sophia Wilson, from Boston; Dawn, from Havana.

SAVANNAH, June 6—Sld, steamer Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Jachin—schr., from Belfast, Me., for Indianola, May 29, lat. 36, lon. 73 20.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, June 6—The steamship Columbia sailed to-day for New-York.

At Kingston, Jam., May 10, schr. J. P. Richardson, ldg. for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.—The steamship Helvetia, Capt. Cutting, of the National Line, from New-York May 23, arrived here this morning and proceeded.

GO AND SEE DR.

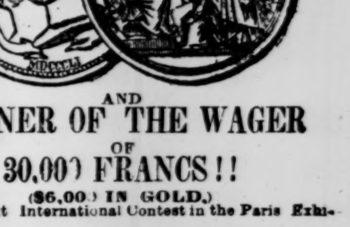
K I M B E L L,

THE GREAT CHIROPODIST.

His rooms are at NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST. Separate apartment for ladies.

He will cure your Corns,
He will cure your Bunions,
He will cure your ingrowing Nails,
He will remove Warts from your hands,
AND THEN
You will not walk lame,
You can wear smaller boots,
You will not suffer any longer,
Your hands will bear examination,
GO SEE HIM AT ONCE,
AND GO EARLY.
PRICES LESS THAN ON BROADWAY.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

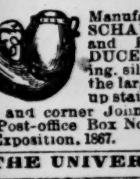


AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia, HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and corner John and Nassau sts. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

$5 SEWING MACHINE

Simple and practical.

Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5 to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by CHASE & CO., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

GARDEN ADORNMENTS

VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &C., IN IRON AND TERRA COTTA.
CHASE & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 366 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
REMOVED TO
NO. 2½ MURRAY-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 369, June 6, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 369.
23, 4, 30, 37, 43, 38, 74, 15, 21, 78, 1, 53, 64.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 370, June 6, 1868.
38, 5, 42, 6, 15, 27, 59, 77, 69, 57, 13, 74, 24.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 421, June 6, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 421.
10, 74, 9, 27, 60, 12, 77, 32, 6, 75, 39, 61, 67.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 422, June 6, 1868.
75, 4, 20, 43, 78, 74, 34, 60, 70, 48, 59, 27, 56.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$5,000.—AN ESTABLISHED TIN-WARE and lantern manufactory for sale; or, if preferable, the party having charge will remain and conduct the manufacturing: it is a good chance for any one wishing business where a fair profit can be realized. Address, stating interview, &c., MANUFACTURER, Box No. 176 Times Office.